ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,175—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem. Passengers by Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.

HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.L SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894, and s.s. Dco. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Septr. 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB,
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 22nd Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	about 8th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.

Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,122 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	,, 13 8	,, 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS

NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

	Rs.	a.
ROUND CROWNS.		
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box.
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6 8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11 12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9 8	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7 8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5 8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6 8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5 8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4 8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BURMA.
POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the SUPPLIES entered in the sub-joined Schedules, upto 12 o'clock Noon, on the 4th December, 1894, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the Supplies entered in the Schedules, but may tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following Stations:—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Tender Forms and Particulars regarding the Contract and the Contract-Deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in Sealed Envelopes, and the Superscription, "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable amity.	Date of Delivery.	Place of Delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany Tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,800			
Chillies	1,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000	From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,400,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, Carriage and Delivery of the Supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Myittha.
Yamethin.	Kyaukse.
Pyawbwe.	Minbu.
Meiktila Road.	Magwe.
Meiktila Cantonment.	Pakokku.
Thedaw.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany Tender.—Rs. 500.

By Order of the Chief Commissioner,
R. A. CARRUTHERS, LIEUT.,
Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, 1st September, 1894.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 19th Instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 6th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 99, on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1894, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to Confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.
Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explains the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
500
PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) **FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!**

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,		200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. **WITH COUGH AND COLD?**

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN," ARRIVED 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1894.

FOR SALE.

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SALTPETRE grough cwts. 3,000.

2. Forms of Tenders and Conditions (which are procurable on payment of a Fee of Annas Eight only for each Set), and further Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his Office, daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

F. J. CALDECOTT, COLONEL, R.A., Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Kirkee, 17th September, 1894.

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To be Registered under the Indian Companies' Act.

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MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c. Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed. Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

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- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
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Madras, 18th July, 184.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„	1885	„	966,107
„	1887	„	969,043
„	1892	„	2,033,003

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	9,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	„	£3,161,211

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D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SECOND PAMPHLET. THE BOMBAY RIOTS. THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS. January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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PRICE : 4 Annas.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Association Football Tournament, concluding match.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Chanda and City of Dublin entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a. m., on Friday, the 21st inst.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Balloo Pandoo, aged thirty-five years, a groom in the employ of the Tramway Company, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday, suffering from the effects of a kick delivered to him by a horse, which he was grooming at the time.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Sakaram Goolnath, a mill-band, aged thirty-five years, and employed in the Mahaluximee Spinning and Weaving Mill, had two fingers of his left hand accidentally crushed in the machinery while at work in the mill on Tuesday morning. Sakaram was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment, was directed to go home.

HOCKEY.—There will be a match this evening—Bombay Gymkhana and Rangers F. C. *vs.* Deolali School of Musketry. The match will be played on the lower end of the Cooperage. Play will commence at 5-20 p.m. The following are the names of the home team :—Messrs. L. S. Hudson, A. J. Carter, H. Robinson, G. F. Lund, G. Kelley, J. Waller, P. G. Clarke, H. M. Steuart, W. W. Bulkley, J. L. Morris, W. H. Cole, and T. H. Thorburn.

HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The final contest for the championship of the cricket tournament, in connection with the H. S. A. Association, was decided on Thursday, the New High School beating the Proprietary School by seven wickets. A cricket match will be played to-morrow between a scratch team from the Gymkhana, captained by Mr. Raikes, and a picked eleven from among the High Schools' Athletic Association.

COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, the roof of a one-storeyed house, situated at the junction of Cursetji Suklaji Street and 9th Lane Cammatipoora, and owned by one Mugunlal Purbhoodas collapsed, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 300. The engineering department of the Municipality were duly informed of the accident. The house was vacated by the tenants some time ago on account of its dilapidated condition.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Wussonji Nanji, residing at Wandby Road, has reported to the police that his Purdesee servant, who had been in his employ for the last twenty years, absconded on Saturday, from his master's residence, taking with him a cash-box, containing Rs. 500 in cash and currency notes. There were also a number of small pearls, and various documents and account books in the box. A piece of longcloth, valued at Rs. 5, was also stolen by the accused.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner on the body of Bhagia Rama, a labourer, aged twenty years, residing at Bhandaree Street. About three weeks ago, the deceased was engaged in filling baskets with chunam, when an iron belt attached to the basket, accidentally cut him between the little toe and the fourth toe of his left foot. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment, but refused to undergo amputation of the injured foot. He was subsequently taken home by his father who, on Saturday, took him to Carnac Bunder, en route for his native country, but before they reached the Bunder, the steamer had left, and they had to remain on shore for two days, waiting for another steamer. During Monday night the deceased was attacked with spasms and was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on the evening of the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

ROBBING A CART-DRIVER OF HIS BULLOCK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Ahmedkhan Imamkhan, a servant in the employ of Rusotalli Shaikalli, a cart-driver, residing at Duncan Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a bullock, valued at Rs. 55, belonging to his master. The accused was formerly in the employ of the complainant, but left his master's service about six months ago. On the night of the 3rd instant complainant tied his bullock in a shed close to his house and found it missing on the following morning. A report was made to the police, and while the matter was being investigated by Inspector Good, complainant received information that accused having stolen the bullock from the shed, gave it to his (accused's) brother, who sold it to a dhobee at Bhewndy, for Rs. 20. The police upon this information, arrested accused at Cammateepoora, on the 14th instant, and the bullock was recovered from the dhobee at Bhewndy. Accused denied the charge, stating that he knew nothing about the bullock, neither was he present when the sale was effected by his brother. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

THEFT BY A NEW SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Mahadoo, a servant in the employ of Gunpat Bhow, a tea shop-keeper, at Kala Chowkey Road, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gray, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of Rs. 3-10 and a cotton shirt, valued at eight annas, belonging to his master, from his residence, at Kala Chowkey Road, on Tuesday afternoon. The accused entered complainant's sevice on Monday last, on a salary of Rs. 2 per month. On the afternoon of the following day complainant went out, leaving the shop in charge of the accused, who took the opportunity to enter a room, which was locked up, by a back window, and having opened a cash-box, stole the money in question, and the shirt from another box. He donned the shirt, and put the money in his pocket. The complainant on returning to the shop observed the shirt on accused's person ; and on being questioned, the latter said he had found the shirt in the shop. Complainant became suspicious and found that the money was missing. He interrogated accused, who asseverated his innocence. Complainant then reported the theft to the police and handed over the accused to their custody. Accused then admitted having committed the theft, and produced the money. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF AN EXCHANGE BROKER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the Esplanade, regarding the death of Cursondas Jadoobhoy, an exchange broker, aged thirty-eight years, residing with his brother Motilal, a shroff, in the office of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Company, at Dady Sett Agiary, Dhobee Talao. The deceased was an exchange broker and also a speculator in shares and Government papers. During the course of the last two years he sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 15,000, which his wife had received from her father as a dowry. He was also in debt to the amount of Rs. 200, and was being pressed for payment by the Marwarees. Cursondas, consequently, became dejected and sullen. He was consoled by his brother who gave him some exchange business, and the deceased earned some money, but still remained melancholy. On Monday evening Cursondas took his meals together with his brother, and then left home without saying where he was going. He did not return home during the night, and the brother concluded he had gone to a theatre. However, as deceased did not return in the morning, the brother became alarmed and made a search for him, but failing to find him anywhere, made a report to the police. Subsequently the body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The body was clothed as usual, and had no marks of violence. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

CUDGELLED FOR REFUSING TO JOIN A TRADE RING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Jetha Cubba, a merchant trading in onions and potatoes, charged Guffur Bahudursha, Sumsoodin Ely, and another Mahomedan with assault, again came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Yorke Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for the defence. In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Smith said that complainant was a merchant, dealing in onions and potatoes and did business on an extensive scale ; trading with Singapore and Chinese ports. Some time ago the Peninsular and Oriental Company raised the freight from three annas to five annas. The other merchants who also traded with the ports in the same articles, objected to the extra freight, and resolved not to accept the rates which they considered excessive. They asked complainant not to accept the rates, but he refused to do so, and was consequently assaulted by the accused. Complainant said that on the day in question, at six o'clock in the evening, he left his shop, in Bania Gully, to go to his house, while the gharry was turning into a lane leading to his house, the three accused who were standing at the end of the road armed with thick sticks, after attempting to conceal their weapons approached and stopped the gharry. Complainant asked them what they wanted from him, when they raised their sticks and assaulted him, notwithstanding his cries for help. On seeing the police coming accused tried to escape, but they were followed and secured. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held yesterday, at the school premises, on the Esplanade, when Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided, and there were also present:—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, late Finance Minister at Hyderabad, Nawabzada Nusroolla Khan, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Najmoodin Tyabjee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Ahmed, N. H. Hyderi, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Munshee Goolam Mahomed, Dr. Abdool Gunni, Dr. Khwaja Abdoola, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Shaik Mahomed Curtay, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Budroodin Lookmani, Messrs. Shaik Ahmed Dalvi, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Sewjibhoy Nathoo, &c. The proceedings were conducted in the Urdoo language.

Mr. T. A. Najm, assistant secretary to the Anjuman, read the annual report from June, 1893, to June, 1894, from which it appeared that during the year there were 125 members of the Anjuman. Seven meetings of the Anjuman and fourteen meetings of the managing committee were held during the year. The committee expressed their regret at the riots which broke out in Bombay on the 11th August, 1893, remarking that they held a meeting with a view to reconciliation between the Hindus and Mahomedans, which was postponed until a general meeting of both communities had been held. Rs. 1,500 were received for the sufferers from the Mahomedan inhabitants of Johanisberg in Africa. During the year the committee presented Rs. 100, in support of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library. A memorial fund was raised for the late Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee and the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and out of the interest accruing on the fund, it was resolved to award scholarships to boys of the school, who passed the Matriculation Examination. A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys of the school was held on the 5th March, 1894, under the presidency of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee. The school was divided into three departments, one English and two Hindustani. The English department taught up to the Matriculation standard, and was attended by 190 boys against 142 in the last year. In the Hindustani department there were 330 boys, as against 296 in the last year. In the Nagpada branch there were 99 boys as against 80 boys in the last year. The total expenditure per boy per year in the English department was Rs. 35-4 ; in the Hindustani department Rs. 14 ; and in the Nagpada branch Rs. 10-8, &c.

It was resolved that the report be adopted, and five hundred copies of it be printed and distributed. Mr. Badroodin Tyabjee was elected president, and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, vice-president of the Anjuman. Messrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Sulleman Abdul Wahed were elected treasurers. Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi and Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed were elected joint honorary secretaries. Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula Cadrani and Budroodin Abdulla Koor were appointed auditors ; and a committee of twenty-five members was also nominated.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, late Finance Minister to the Nizam's Government, then addressed the meeting on the desirability of holding a Mahomedan educational conference in Bombay next year. It was resolved, after some discussion, to hold a Mahomedan educational conference in Bombay, in December, 1895. The proceedings of the annual meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

As the next business was the presentation of an address to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, he vacated the chair ; and on the motion of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was called to the chair.

An address of congratulation from the members of the Anjuman was then presented to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim in connection with his establishment of an orphanage, for which he made a donation of one lakh of rupees. This grant, the address stated, was a good and memorable act, and showed Mr. Currimbhoy's philanthropic nature, and placed his name on the list of those renowned Mahomedans who had acquired fame in displaying sympathy towards promoting the prosperity of their brethren by making munificent gifts. Although the orphanage was established for the boys of Mr. Currimbhoy's own community, all the Mahomedans in general felt thankful to him, because he had set a noble example to them of mutual sympathy ; and it would not be surprising if other rich and wealthy gentlemen were induced to follow his example. Mr. Currimbhoy was a vice-president of the Anjuman and assisted them in every emergency with the same generous impulse which had led him to establish the orphanage. There was no work of public utility to which Mr. Currimbhoy did not contribute handsomely. (Cheers.)

Munshi Khoorshed Hoosein spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the generosity and charitable nature of Mr. Currimbhoy, and was followed by Mr. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, who spoke at some length on the qualities of hand and heart which distinguished Mr. Currimbhoy.

Mr. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed then read the address, which was beautifully engrossed on vellum, and was presented to Mr. Currimbhoy in an elegant casket of Indian workmanship. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in making the presentation, spoke in happy terms, the sentiments of which were received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, in his reply to the address, said :—Gentlemen,—I thank the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay very much for the great honour it has done me in presenting me with an address to-day. I assure you that I very much appreciate the address you have been pleased to give me and the kindly sentiments therein contained. In establishing the orphanage to which you refer, I have done nothing more than discharging my duty, and it is a great satisfaction to me that you have expressed your approval of this institution. Your approval is doubly satisfactory to me. In the first place the approval of a body, influential and constituted as this Anjuman is, cannot but be gratifying to every member of the Mahomedan community ; and in the second place the approval of one's fellow-workers to a work, which one does cannot but enhance the satisfaction he may feel. I have always been of opinion that to elevate a community it is necessary that the condition of the poorer classes should be raised, and nothing can serve this purpose better or lead to the accomplishment of this object than education. It is a sincere pleasure to me to find that this institution, though established in the first instance for the benefit of the orphans and poor boys of the Khoja community, is welcomed by my Mahomedan brethren in general, and I hope that it will not be long before other institutions, both for the benefit of the Mahomedan community in general, as also for the different communities, will be established. I again thank you for the honour you have done me. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated wiih the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, September 20.
(Vigil of Saint Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Friday, September 21.
(Feast of Saint Matthew.)
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
Friday, September 21.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
(St. Matthew's Day.)
Thursday, September 20.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Friday, September 21.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

THE baby Prince of York, who is thriving at the White Lodge, under the care of a trustworthy Scotch nurse and Mademoiselle Bricka, the former governess and devoted friend of the Duchess of York, has recently had a gift from his uncle, the Emperor of Germany, in the shape of an exquisite little carriage in which to take his airings. The dainty vehicle, which was brought over in the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern, is in the form of a shell, and is coloured in pale prismatic shades matching the cushion, and contrasting with the pale blue velvet used to line the shell. A coverlet of rich crimson velvet, worked with the arms of the Guelph and Hohenzollern families, completes the gift.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling :—

RE ARDASIR BOMONJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and to extend the interim order for two months. The insolvent had done his best to settle with his creditors, but having failed to come to terms with some of them, he found it necessary to prosecute the petitioner. His lordship granted the application.

RE ARCHIBALD GEORGE ALMOND.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, applied that the hearing of the matter be adjourned for two months. His lordship remarked that there was no necessity for making the order, as the case was put down on the list of opposed cases. Mr. Vicajee said the matter might be called on at any time. His lordship thereupon adjourned the hearing for two months.

RE MANEKJEE SHAPURJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the insolvent had been engaged in adjusting the books of account, and was now ready to proceed with his petition. His lordship granted the application, the interim order being extended till the third Wednesday in November next.

RE GORDHANDAS TILAKCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for one month's extension of the time for the service of the order of adjudication on the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE TYEB VALLI MEMON.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amond the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE MOTILAL BULDEVDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Basil Scott, for the petitioning creditors, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* taken out by four of the insolvents, calling upon the Official Assignee and the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside.

Mr. Macleod, who represented four of the insolvents, submitted that his learned friend had no *locus standi*, as no schedule had been filed, and the order of adjudication had not been issued at the instance of the creditors, who now come forward to oppose the application. The learned counsel contended that his clients were not partners in the insolvent's firm as alleged by the creditors.

Mr. Scott referred to a case showing that where the adjudication was good, all the creditors were entitled to take steps in the matter of the insolvency unless fraud or misrepresentation of facts was proved in the obtaining of the order.

His lordship observed that the order of adjudication in the case cited by Mr. Scott was made under Section 9 of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. Scott argued that the wording of the section was exactly similar to that of Section 8.

Mr. Macleod contended that the order of adjudication was obtained under a misrepresentation of facts which he was ready to prove.

His lordship observed that was no reason why the creditors should not be heard.

Mr. Macleod submitted that his clients ought not to be made to suffer for the fault of others. The learned counsel argued that the creditors had no right to be heard, as the order was obtained on a misrepresentation of facts.

His lordship remarked that creditors other than those at whose instance the order was obtained had no right to hamper Mr. Macleod's clients, but they had a right to appear and show that the order was not obtained under a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. Macleod asked that, such being his lordship's opinion, the matter might be allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

Mr. Scott had no objection to the adjournment asked for.

His Lordship accordingly adjourned the matter for a fortnight ; costs of the day to be costs in the matter.

RE HORMUSJEE NAOROJEE DAVER.

Mr. Raikes, for the Bank of Bombay, move absolute a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith file his schedule, or in default why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court. On the insolvent being called, he appeared in person, and presented his schedule. His lordship thereupon discharged the rule.

Mr. Raikes asked for the costs of the day, which were, however, refused by the court.

RE CHHAGANLAL DHARMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for a crediter, moved absolute the rule granted on the 15th of August last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not at once proceed with his petition, or in default why his petition should not be dismissed. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had gone to his native country after filing his schedule, and had done nothing for the last eighteen months.

On the information of the Official Assignee, his lordship remarked that the insolvent had filed suits up-country, and it was necessary for him to be out of Bombay. His lordship, accordingly adjourned the matter for the second Wednesday in October next, and made an order for the service of the rule on the insolvent through the court.

RE LILADHAR NATHU.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, moved for the examination of the insolvent, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MULJI HANSRAZ.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court for the dismissal of the petition of the insolvent, on the ground that he had done nothing in the matter of his insolvency.

His lordship granted the order as applied for.

RE DINSHAH BOMANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a month's extension of the interim order, saying that the insolvent had succeeded in settling with most of his creditors, fourteen of whom had already signed the deed of composition. The extension was granted.

RE BALABHOY BAPUJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted a month's extension of the interim order.

RE HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABBA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE RANCHHODDAS PREMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship refused the application as the time for it had already expired.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—William Joseph De Souza ; Michael Ward ; Janbhoy Hyder Ally ; Hari Mahipati ; Fakirbux Karimbux ; Sakharam Gopinath and others ; Noor Mahomed Jamal ; and Kalianjee Rupsy.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Paris for the purpose of presenting the Czarewich with a wedding gift in the name of the French nation, says the *Pall Mall*. The chief feature of the nuptial offering will be a dinner-service of the finest Sevres porcelain for a hundred people, consisting therefore of six hundred plates, not to mention the larger pieces. On each plate will be painted six escutcheons, bearing the arms of different towns in France, and as there are twelve hundred towns entitled to heraldic distinction, the same pattern will only be reproduced three times. Between the escutcheons appear double-headed Russian eagles in black, and round the border runs a blue pattern, enclosed in a richly-gilt rim. Most of the designs are already prepared, having been destined for a jubilee gift to Pope Leo XIII., but the project somehow fell through. A complete set of glass is to be added, and it is hoped that funds will be forthcoming to provide the table-linen also. Then there will be two big "boute de table," similarily decorated, and thirty-two bouquet-holders, bearing the achievements of the old provinces. Lastly, the names of the donors, inscribed on parchment in alphabetical order, will be bound up in a splendid golden book to accompany the gift, and the emblazonment of each capital letter will be entrusted to a well-known artist ; the initial of whose surname corresponds with that particular character. Thus Detaille undertakes D, Marson M, and so forth. This work of art is intended to be reproduced for such of the subscribers as may care to purchase copies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present : Captain Walshe, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

APPLICATION FOR JOINING DRAIN TO BUILDINGS ON ESPLANADE ROAD.

The Committee considered letter, dated 11th instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction, under Sction 238 of the Municipal Act, to an order in writing being issued to Mr. Nowroji B. Suntook, authorising to join the drain of his premises, Nos. 65-67, Esplanade Road, to the drain of Bai Motlibai's property thereat, on the conditions named.

It was resolved to request the Commissioner to amend his proposal so as to show what payment of rent or compensation be considered equitable to be paid by Mr. Suntook to Bai Motlibai in consideration of Mr. Suntook being declared joint owner of the drain.

SHIFTING OF THE SEWAGE HOPPER AT COLABA.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 11th instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 959 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of shifting the Sewage Hopper from Thomas Street to the Colaba Night Soil Depot.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the amount.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The next item of business on the agenda paper was the consideration of the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1894-95.

It was resolved to postpone the consideration of the report till the next meeting, and in the meanwhile the Municipal Secretary was requested to prepare a draft review of the whole report.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Committee then considered the following resolution of the Corporation, dated 13th instant, "that the report of the Committee of the Corporation, appointed on the 25th January last, on the question of the proposed improvement of the Zoological Collection in the Victoria Gardens be adopted, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure for deputing Mr. Jamsetjee M. Doctor, or some other suitable person selected by the Commissioner, to Calcutta, for instruction and the honorarium to be paid to Mr. Sanyal."

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 2,457 from the balance of Rs. 28,166-2 standing to the credit of the garden improvement fund to meet the cost (1) of deputing Mr. Jamshedjee M. Doctor, or some other suitable person to Calcutta, for instruction under Mr. Sanyal for a period not exceeding twelve months on a salary including allowances of Rs. 150 per mensem (Rs. 1,800) ; Rs. 112 for railway fare to and from Calcutta and expenses on those journeys Rs. 45 and Rs. 500 honorarium payable to Mr. Sanyal

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th September :—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th August, 1894, forwarding plan showing the proposed widening to 40 feet (30-feet roadway and two 5-feet footpaths) of the west end of the Tank Bunder Causeway Road, and recommending that the Port Trust portion of it be widened and made to Municipal requirements at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200, and handed over to the Municipality ; and stating that the Port Trust ground that will be taken up for widening the Municipal portion of the road is about 1,259 square yards, of which 638 7-9 square yards abuts on the Municipal part of the road. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th August, 1894, stating that the widening of the road is very desirable, and ought to be carried out as early as practicable. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the Trustees should agree to widen their section at a cost of Rs. 1,200 and to give the land for the widening of the section further west free, if the Municipality will agree to widen that part of the road, and that the necessary sanction of Government to the transfer of the land be applied for after the Municipal Commissioner has accepted the proposals.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 1st September, 1894, intimating that he has no objection to the work of widening the road from Coppersmith Street to Tank Bunder being commenced by the Trustees on certain conditions.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th September, 1894, recommending that consequent on the resignation of Mr. E. H. Kingsbury, 2nd Grade Pilot, the following promotions be made in the Pilot Service from 23rd August last :—Mr. J. J. Welch, acting 2nd grade, to be confirmed as 2nd grade. Mr. H. Milloy, 3rd grade, to act as 2nd grade till further orders.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 861, dated 11th April, 1894, requesting the Trustees to consider the propriety of compelling the tenants of the Trust, who stack hay on Mody Bay Estate, to lay a 4" main from the water main in Frere Road as far as the stacks, and to place suitable hydrants thereon ; and intimating that he has compelled the tenant of Municipal ground at Clerk Road to do this, the object being that hay-dealers should be enabled to quench any outbreak of fire directly it occurs. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 5th May, 1894, reporting that the estimated cost of laying a 4" water main fixed with 3 hydrants and 1 sluice-valve down Bankote Street as shown in litho. plan forwarded with the letter, and of providing 200 feet of hose, hose-reel, copper stand-pipe and nozzle, and also a small corrugated iron shed to keep them in, is Rs. 4,798, ; and that the probable annual cost of maintenance, including the renewal of hose every four years, will be Rs. 100. Read note by the Chairman, dated 20th August, 1894, observing that the Municipal Bylaws give the Commissioner the power to require that water shall be laid on, and in his recent report to the Corporation embodied in the Proceedings of the 18th June, 1894, Mr Acworth has given his opinion that a main ought to be laid to the stacks at Mody Bay ; that the Traffic Manager anticipates that the hay merchants will not assent to pay anything towards the cost ; and that the alternative is for the Trustees to lay the main, &c., and suggesting that the Trustees should raise the rate of ground-rent of Rs. 7 for 500 square feet per mensem for hay-stacks at Mody Bay by 5 annas a month to cover the cost of laying the pipe, hydrants, &c. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th August, 1894. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, advising that the Trustees should lay the pipe and raise the rate of rent from Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per catty per mensem ; and observing that water will only be used in case of fire and will not be charged for, as the general tax which the Trustees pay includes a rate for the protection of life and property in case of fire.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs. 1,798 is sanctioned. The rate of rent should be increased to Rs. 7½ per catty per mensem. The hose should be placed in the charge of a ramosee, who should be taught how to use it.

PILOTS AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th January, 1894, forwarding a letter from Mr. Kennard, Acting Master Pilot, asking for the grant of exchange compensation allowance : observing that the arrangement in force on which the pilots are paid was made in September, 1887, when the official rate of exchange was 1s. 6d., and it being now 1s. 2¾d., the pilots who have expenses in England lose 3¼d. more on every rupee than when their emoluments were fixed in 1887 ; that there has not, in the above interval, been any increase in their earnings, which are now being kept up by working with less than the full complement of pilots ; that the cost of compensation to the pilots, if they are paid on the salary fixed for leave purposes in the different grades, *viz.*, Rs. 400, 330, 265, calculated at 6¼ per cent., will amount to Rs. 3,732 per annum ; that this extra expenditure would, if sanctioned, have to be made by increasing the scale of pilotage charged to vessels or increasing the pilot's share of the same ; that in the Budget there is a large reserve fund for replacement of schooners, which yields Rs. 8,000 per annum interest, and which would, at 4 per cent., represent a capital of 2 lakhs ; that the schooners are not likely for some years to cost a very large amount, and it is unnecessary to add any more to this replacement fund ; and that the pilots might be paid the exchange compensation from this source, or, as an alternative, the pilotage of vessels in the foreign trade might be increased, these vessels being paid freight in gold and paying expenses in this country in silver, and their disbursements being consequently less than before ; that he considers the pilots have a good claim for compensation ; and recommending that they be paid the allowance on the pay of their grade as fixed for leave purposes. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee advising the Trustees that the pilots are not salaried servants, but are paid according to their class and the amount of work they perform, and have no claim to exchange compensation allowance or to a larger share of the gross pilotage receipts on account of the fall in exchange, but that the allowance be given to Master Pilots or Acting Master Pilots, who are otherwise entitled to it on the amount of their fixed salaries exclusive of their proportion of fees, provided they can establish their claim to be regarded as domiciled Europeans.

Resolution.—The opinion of the Establishment Committee is concurred in.

RETURNS.

The following papers were laid on the table. (Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94) :—

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
September 1894.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 8th Sept 1894 ...	25,375	29,313	2,288	...	57,006
From 1st to 8th Sept. 1893 ...	25,303	42,590	1,431	11	69,335
	72	Dr. 13,247	857	Dr. 11	Dr. 12,329
Excess in previous months	51,015	85,928	6,234	3,100	1,46,277
Total excess to 8th Sept. 1894.........	51,087	72,681	7,091	3,089	1,33,918

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 7th Sept. 1894.	For week ending 7th Sept. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 7th Sept. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	14	439	16	460
" piloted out of harbour	13	459	15	473
" transported.	13	325	13	365
" attended to.	...	34	3	30
" warped	3	40	3	40

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	230	6	208
Victoria Dock ...	7	192	7	178
Total ...	14	422	13	386
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	6	223	8	214
Victoria Dock ...	8	201	4	175
Total ...	14	424	12	389
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	...	9	..
Victoria Dock ...	10	...	9	..
Total ...	23	...	18	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	1	53	2	60
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	5	26	4	33
Total ...	6	79	6	93

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

—	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 8th Sept. 1894. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 8th Sept. 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 8th Sept. 1893. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 8th Sept. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 8th Sept. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
*continued from last week Tug "Princess" C. P. "Caisson"	...	4 d	Nil.	13	4,588	14	5,498
Vessels charged on tonnage—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	28	75,821	22	48,017
Total......	Nil.	4 d	Nil.	41	80,410	36	53,515

* Docked together.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ..	85	18	69	67	70	60	61	5
Wednesday, Sept. 19th...	0	36	0	4	0	16	0	39
Total..	85	54	69	71	70	76	61	44
Total fall to Sept. 19th, 1893	78	93	67	13	65	37	62	94
Total fall to Sept. 19th, 1892	113	15	96	78	94	63	90	88

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head ' Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·681	W	2	94·0	79·0	56	..	28·41	+3·23
Agra	29·706	SW	3	92·0	76·7	76	0·04	29·52	+4·36
Cawnpore..	29·767	WSW	2	88·9	76·0	87	...	41·14	...
Allahabad...	29·713	Calm	2	88·7	76·7	88	0·02	46·32	+13·11
Jhansi......	29·740	NW	2	92·7	77·2	76	...	44·71	+9·83
Jacobabad...	29·700	S	4	105·9	73·5	77	...	0·29	−2·57
Karachi	29·797	WSW	14	87·9	73·8	78	...	18·63	+12·55
Jeypore	29·771	WNW	2	97·1	74·5	72	0·07	26·70	+1·19
Ajmere	29·781	W	11	90·4	76·1	74	...	23·44	+3·98
Deesa	29·827	WNW	8	94·3	74·0	76	...	21·66	−3·24
Ahmedabad	29·842	NW	1	92·2	77·6	76	...	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·828	WSW	13	93·5	73·9	66	...	27·44	+14·27
Rajkot	29·843	W	8	92·4	71·3	78	...	46·60	+20·32
Veraval	29·866	Calm	3	82·5	74·8	87	...	24·83	...
Neemuch ...	29·797	WNW	9	91·7	69·7	99	...	23·91	−5·37
Indore	29·804	NW	4	87·5	71·6	85	...	25·19	−4·65
Saugor	29·768	WSW	3	89·8	73·6	89	...	63·00	+20·83
Jubbulpore	29·763	W	1	86·4	74·6	82	...	47·30	−5·26
Hoshangabad	29·805	W	1	88·8	73·7	95	0·07	46·45	−3·09
Khandwa...	29·812	WNW	6	87·7	74·2	82	...	32·22	+4·51
Raipur	29·771	WSW	3	88·3	78·1	90	...	44·77	+0·85
Nagpur	29·771	Calm	1	86·8	75·6	81	0·13	45·63	+5·01
Amraoti......	29·786	W	3	88·1	73·3	89	0·06	31·52	+5·84
Akola........	29·813	W	8	89·5	74·2	91	0·05	27·28	−0·61
Surat	29·835	N	L	88·6	76·5	89	..	46·93	+4·67
Malegaon...	29·850	WNW	7	86·9	72·1	87	..	21·40	+3·48
Bombay ...	29·882	ENE	8	80·4	76·4	91	0·05	61·15	−5·38
Poona........	29·882	WNW	12	84·0	70·4	77	...	18·89	+1·41
Aurangabad	29·866	WNW	3	79·9	70·7	89	0·92	20·71	...
Sholapur ...	29·861	NW	9	86·2	72·0	81	0·14	14·63	−7·29
Ratnagiri....	29·880	NNW	4	84·9	74·9	91	0·24	93·21	−8·04
Belgaum ...	29·868	WNW	15	79·7	63·9	84	..	39·69	+4·30
Goa	29·887	NW	7	84·5	73·0	87	...	82·18	...
Karwar	29·873	NW	2	83·2	73·1	90	...	88·48	−21·47
Mangalore..	29·901	Calm	2	83·8	74·4	90	0·43	108·59	+9·23
Calicut	29·886	Calm	7	83·7	75·6	90	...	86·70	+4·03
Cochin	29·892	WNW	M	85·2	77·1	85	...	58·83	−10·94
Bangalore...	29·876	W	7	82·2	64·3	81	..	14·42	−2·15
Secunderabad	29·828	NW	5	86·6	70·4	90	0·46	17·75	−6·39
Masuliptm...	29·798	S	2	85·8	75·1	87	1·42	18·68	−3·19
Bellary	29·857	WNW	9	93·9	74·9	64	...	6·06	+2·68
Cuddapah...	29·830	W	..	94·6	77·6	64	...	24·23	+6·45
Madras	29·819	SW	5	90·5	75·0	79	0·05	22·32	+8·54
Coimbatore	29·863	E	2	88·9	71·8	82	..	3·08	−1·48
Trichinopoly	29·855	WNW	4	90·0	74·9	80	...	9·79	+0·18
Negapatam	29·827	WNW	6	89·8	75·2	76	...	7·11	−2·85
Colombo.....	29·910	WSW	10	86·5	79·0	75	0·02	14·27	−6·44
Aden	29·843	Calm	7	93·3	81·8	77	...	0·09	−0·33

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·12 (84·88) ; G. T. H.=0·04 (69·41) ; St. G. H.=0·16 (70·76) ; C. P.=0·05 (61·15).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are small and irregular. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Bombay and Coimbatore, and north-westerly or south-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ajmere and 14 at Karachi. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Jeypore, Saugor and Cuddapah, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (1·42"), about an inch at Aurangabad, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Madras. Conditions are favourable for local scattered showers over the greater part of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Pressure changes are very small, and pressure distribution hence is practically unchanged. Weather is feebly unsettled with moderate to heavy rain in Behar, North Bengal, and Assam, where pressure is in slight defect. Strongish south-west winds are blowing at the head of the Bay. Dhubri reports four inches of rain ; Dinajpur and Patna three each ; and Bogra, two. A shallow depression covers Lower Burma, and winds and rain are increasing at the coast stations. Winds are light and irregular along the West Coast, and no rain has fallen over nearly the whole of North-West and Central India, and the greater part of the Peninsula. Local showers have fallen at Bijapur, Coconada, Musulipatam, Hyderabad, each reporting nearly one inch of rain.

EMBARKATION OF ROYAL CORPSES.

THE remains of the late H. H. Aga Zenool Abodeen Shah, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, on the 14th ultimo, and that of his grandmother Beebee Miriam Khanoo, were yesterday afternoon removed from the mausoleum, at Hassanabad, Mount Road, where the bodies were kept in embalmed air-tight coffins, to Mazagon Bunder, through Mount, Mazagon, and Dockyard Roads, and taken on board the steamer Henry Bolckow, for conveyance to Kerbella for interment. All the arrangements were made under the supervision of Mr. Cassumbhoy Moosa, manager to H. H. Aga Khan's family. After the usual religious ceremonies had been performed at the mausoleum, the coffins were placed in biers which were covered with rich shawls and flowers. At 4 p.m. the funeral procession, numbering about 3,000 persons, and consisting of Moguls, Khojas, Mahomedans, and a few Parsees and Hindus, left Hassanabad, and commenced moving along Mount Road in a solemn manner. In front of the procession a number of servants carried trays, filled with sweetmeats, and covered with rich embroidered cloth for distribution to the poor, followed by a number of boys carrying punjabs and chanting prayers along the route. These were again followed by five full-caparisoned horses led by retainers, and then came the biers and with the processionists bringing up the rear. The procession took about three-quarters of an hour to reach Mazagon Bunder, where a boat was kept in readiness for the conveyance of the corpses to the steamer, which was lying off Stone Bunder. The biers were taken through the Port Trust shed, which was crowded to excess by the processionists and placed in the boat, which was towed by a steam-launch. Some members of the deceased's family who went on board the steamer were accommodated in the steam launch. The sweetmeats were then distributed amongst the poor, and the processionists began to disperse at 6 o'clock. Amongst those who accompanied the procession were:—H. H. Aga Jungee Shah, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Coochick Shah, Messrs. Haji Abdul Hoosein Sheerazee, Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Oomer Jamal, Peeroo Mahomed, Haji Cassum Meetha, Shivji Dharmaji, Mahomed Jaffer Isphani, Mr. Nathan, Rahimtoola Allana, Mahomed Medee Tharia Topan, Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Messrs. Cassumbhoy Moosa, Ameeroodeen Tayabji, Syed Moostapha Khan, Cowasji Pallonji Pochkhanavala, Hajibhoy Lalji, Shivji Nathoo, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli, Khan Bahadur, &c. The police arrangements made along the route by Superintendent Crummey were so good that the traffic was not in the least disturbed. Inspectors Butterfield nd Grey hurst marched in the front, while Superintendent Crummey rode at the rear of the procession.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Lindisfarne, 1,944 tons, Captain E Andrew, will sail to-day for Japan etc, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Jedda etc, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W Greenham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (20th August) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr Mackay, Mrs Vernon and three children as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 84 cases opium, 142 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr Alli bin Ameer and son, Mr Suleman A[illegible], Mr Hamer El Khidery, Mr Abdulla Agha, Mr Abdulla Hamdan and 80 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday at 1 p m per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix :—From Trieste—Revd and Mrs Waddell, Miss Bader, Mr Stelzl, Mr Schmidt, Mr Rass Chisholm, Revd Rass, Revd Zambonelli, Mr R Menzies, Mr Powell Cotton, Mr G Cofler and Mr Mingo Nathoobhoy. From Aden—Mr H Smith.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (1st September), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J W Skelhorn, Mr J S D A Costa, Mr J C Costa, Messrs L Simors, X Urbano, J L Lequird, G Andre, V M Rebat, R Sampson, Gunner E James, R A and 52 deck. Throughout the voyage she experienced light monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Chyebassa	1683	Parkman	Calcutta		M M & Co
E	Lindisfarne	1944	E Andrew	Kobe	21-9	Tata & Sons
G	Taif	878	Hanah	Mauritius	21-9	Haji Cassum
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Not fixed		do
N	Nyanza	1421	Abbas	Zanzibar		D Jairam
O	Naseri	841	Raffin	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
P	Africa	1410	Sigelker	Karachi		Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Asia	2322	J Laird	Liverpool	26 9	W & A Graham & Co
4	Surat	1677	Jephson	China		P & O Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Briscoe	London	22-9	P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Brown	China	20-9	P & O Co
8	Gisela	2643	Mitis	China	21-9	A L S N Co
10	Courtfield	405	Sheldrick	Antwerp	25-9	Bombay Co
12	Iran	2316	Jennings	Antwerp	21-9	E Bates

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	City of Dublin (s)	Greenham	Glasgow, Aug 20.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Busreh, Sept 6.
	Chanda (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, Sept 1.
	Imperatrix (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, Sept 3.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Lindisfarne, Andrew, for Japan, &c.
" Naseri, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Surat, for China, &c.
" City of Dublin, for Karachi and Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Monroe s—4 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Clan Macleod s—7 cases confectionery, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hoosen and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—1 case writing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co ; 62 cases provision, &c. Dhujeebhoy Cowasjee ; 11 cases ham, bacon and cheese, S R Subedar.
Malacca s—6 cases whisky, N N Wadia.
Shannon s—3 cases portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Tresco s—50 cases portinvalids, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Oriental s—18 cases sherrywine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Horatio s—5 cases sherrywine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—16 cases silver glass, S Essajee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malacca s—6 casese cutlery, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—45 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 45 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 5 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Malacca s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—16 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob ; 20 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull ; 1 case spectacles and 15 cases soap, Abdoolally Tyebally.
Imperator s—2 casks methylated spirit, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 cases stationery, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 29 cases wine, C Colonel.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s - 14 kegs bad shots, Oomar Jamal ; 13 cases wine, M Breslaner.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—90 cases perfumed spirit, S Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, K Mugun ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T Tarachand.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—240 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, and 70 bales wool, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—9½ cwts ivory, Mamed Abdool Reman, 9 bales skins and hides The South Indian Export Co ; 29 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow ; 2 cases birds with feathers, R Dhunjee ; 12 cases mace, 7 cases nutmegs, Passoo Govind 1 cwt ginger, Noor Mamed Aba ; 7 cwts condiments, Grieves Wynn and Co ; 2 bales hides, W and Graham and Co.
Courtfield s—1½ cwts cardamams, H E S Mahomed and Son ; 40 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Peninsular s—23 boxes silver coins (Rs. 90,000), The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chyebassa s—80 bales cotton, J Goverdhan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—25 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 16 cwts peacock feathers, Dathardina Mowjee ; 25 cwts onions, Sulleman Ahmed ; 126 cwts sharkfins, Hassum Purdhan ; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 1,000), Hajee Adam Sidick ; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 41 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 17 chests opium, P F Tulati ; 24 cwts senna leaves and 1½ cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eooo ; 84 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 24 chests opium and 271 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Lindisfarne s—15 bales twist, F Nusserwanjee ; 160 cwts raisin Harjeewan Hunsraz ; 100 bales twist, J A Wadia.
Gisela s—52½ cwts fennelseed and 200 lbs sandalwood, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lindesfarne s—50 tons old irons, Ballibhoi and Co.
Rosetta s—80 bales twist and 120 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 80 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 28 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 71 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Suleman ; Hajee Soomar ; 27½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, M Chinai.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20 ; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE.—Canoe-shaped LANDAU and Pair of Flea-bitten Grey PERSIANS. Address "X. Z.," care of this Office.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

20,000 lbs. TEAS ! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections ! ! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley ! ! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KHANDALLA.—Two Good Furnished HOUSES TO LET for Short and Long periods. For particulars apply to Messrs. MANECKJEE & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEST LINEN Four-Fold COLLARS.—The Emperor, The Excelsior, The Eclipse, and The Rothschild, Rs. 4-8 the Doz.—BATLIBOY and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT. All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL." A Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases ; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; Postage Annas 4.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA AND H. P. SMITH, D. D. S., American Dentists, No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG,

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH, MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS : Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL ;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE : 4 ANNAS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund,* at the following rates per pound :—

	Quinine.	Febrifuge.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public............	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :— One pound tin, 12 annas ; half pound tin, 8 annas ; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE : £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO., 29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively. About £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher in London at £58 3-16. The price of Bar Silver remained at 29 3/8d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent per oz. dearer, at 64 1/8 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was further reduced by 1/16d., say to 1s. 1 5-16d.

The Wheat market was quiet, White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool being quoted at 4s. 7d. per cental, and No. 1 Soft White, at 4s. 9d. per cental, Ex-Quay.

A further decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅝d. per lb., and Arrivals, except in the nearest position, when the further fall was 1-64d., were 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 41-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for January-February. The market closed quiet ; Surats flat ; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, 6⅝d. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday ; but October Futures further receded 5 points, to 6·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales ; and the arrivals of the New Crop now compare as follows with those in the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts..............	29,000	17,000	20,000
Three days' do.	77,000	46,000	62,000
Since 1st September	200,000	130,000	207,000

The total quantity arrived from the commencement of the season to date is, however, wired from New York as 176,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, at a further decline in prices of Rs. 2 per candy. No ready stuff has been bought either by Exporters, or the Mills ; but the former have contracted for 400 "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, say 200 at Rs. 199; and 200 Bombay pressed, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT shows no improvement, the feeling being still dull, and export business upon a small scale.

SEEDS.—An advance of ¼ anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value, the tone of the market remaining steady, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	436	bales.
Wheat..............................	396	cwt.
Linseed	341	,,
Rapeseed	628	,,
Gingelly..............................	1,143	,,
Castorseed..............................	4,977	,,
Rice	14,390	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates unchanged ; but the tendency for forward business is rather lower.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1½d. Demand ; and at 1s. 1 19-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery ; 1s. 1 5-8d. for November-December ; and 1s. 1 21-32d. for next year, Calcutta coming firmer at 1s. 1½d. the Telegraphic rates here followed suit, 1s. 1½d. being done for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 17-32d. for December-January transfer, to a moderate extent. Afterwards, when apparently, a good enquiry sprang up, a fair amount was done at 1s. 1½d. for November-January transfer ; but we have heard of no Mercantile Bills offering, and the Calcutta market being closed this afternoon, we left off weaker again, as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 15-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 15-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1½d.		,,
Credits	do.	1s. 1 9-16 to 19-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·42½ to 1·43	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents which opened at the enhanced quotations of 103 5-8 for Money, and 103½ for Account, advanced to 103¾ in both positions, at which they also closed. 102½ has been nominally quoted for Fours.

SHARES.—The upward tendency in prices of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip has continued to-day ; and we report, in the former an advance of Rs. 135 in Ripon ; of Rs. 35 in Khatau Macanjee ; of Rs. 15 in Western India ; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance and Jivraj Balloo ; and of Rs. 5 each in Jubilee, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit. Volkarts Press shares have advanced Rs. 10 ; New Berar, Rs. 10 ; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In other shares there is little doing, and quotations are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols..............................	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes..............................	104 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 3-16
Bar Silver	29 3/8

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 18

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 19.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Route Saigon Bahgkok right.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Benguella-Mossamedes interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at midnight on Saturday, the 22nd instant.
Madagascar mail closes at Durban, 10 a.m. Friday, the 21st instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	12	22 p.m.	20	9
Teheran	19	2	35 p.m.	...	7
Suez	19	2	50 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	..	4
,, Karachi..............	...	29	..	6
,, Madras..............	...	19	...	4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·789
Temperature of the Air..............	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air..............	0·914
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)....	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of wind*..............	SE, SW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..............	190
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	9·72
,, ,, year	61·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 19th Sept.....	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANGALORE.

BIRTH.

LOCKYER—September 14, at 17, Cubbon Road, Bangalore, the wife of J. E. Lockyer, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—September 6, at Dinapore, the wife of Mr R S Burns, Postal Department, of a son.
CHESNEY—September 13, at Allahabad, the wife of G M Chesney, of a son.
FRASER—September 13, at Nagercoil, the wife of J Fraser, Ashamboo, of a son.
HUGHES—September 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Hughes, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

IN England the great industrial problem is how to bring back to the country people who have left the rural fields, and overcrowd the labour market in large commercial centres. In India the industrial problem, as we have often pointed out, presents itself in the reverse form : what are the best methods of reducing the enormous disproportion now existing between the vast numbers of people engaged in agriculture and those earning a livelihood by arts and manufactures ? It is to the elucidation of this question that the papers read at the fourth annual conference of the Industrial Association of Western India, at Poona, have been mainly directed. The policy of the Association is directed towards the "re-organization of credit ; establishment of agencies for the production and distribution of native goods ; and encouragement of a spirit of individual and collective enterprise in the starting, conduct, or maintenance of industries or industrial institutions." The spread of technical education, although finding no place in the list of objects of the society, is so indispensable to healthy manufacturing development, that we are glad to see it has not been overlooked at the Conference. Dr. Deshmukh's valuable paper regarding the best means of developing the chemical industries of the country contained a proposal for the establishment of a chemical laboratory for practical work. Dr. Deshmukh suggests that the institution should be under the superintendence of a science graduate, who should make experiments, and give practical demonstrations to students ; he should also analyse samples of raw mineral products sent to him from different parts of the country, with a view to a valuation of their usefulness for manufacturing purposes. In consonance with these suggestions a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for the establishment of a chemical laboratory. Instructions were given to the committee to request the Municipality of Poona to undertake the maintenance of the laboratory if sufficient funds were raised by private subscriptions, to erect and establish the institution. The initial outlay is estimated at fifteen thousand rupees—an amount which ought certainly to be raised without difficulty. Such an institution would have a good effect by indirectly fostering in other directions technical education—a department of instruction towards which "young India" shows a regrettable indifference. "Ask our graduates," says Mr. Bhose in his recent book on Hindu Civilization, "where coal and petroleum are to be found in India ; under what conditions can they be worked to profit ; how is iron smelted ; how can soap be manufactured from indigenous materials ? Not one in a thousand will be able to give anything like a satisfactory answer. Many there are who will intelligently discuss abstruse questions of philosophy ; who will make apt quotations from Shakespeare, Milton, and a host of other poets ; who have mastered English history better than many Englishmen, but few there are who know anything about the vast resources of their country, and how they can be utilised and developed."

The causes of this acknowledged neglect of technical education are well-known, but were only gently hinted at by the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal, the President of the Conference, in the form of an appeal to rising generations to no longer restrict their ambitions to Government service or the profession of the law, "where the field is limited and already crowded." The fact is most Indian students regard admission to Government service as all their hope and all their desire. But such service "can offer only a few drops of water among thirsty millions," and many young men would be acting more wisely, more patriotically, if they took Mr. Chotalal's advice and tried to better their prospects by entering the unlimited field of improving existing industries and developing new ones, thereby benefitting themselves and the country at large. The whole drift of the papers read at the Conference has been to show how much room there is for the expansion of many industries ; and how it is possible for India to resume the position she held, prior to being confronted with Western competition, as a manufacturing and industrial country. The good old times when each artisan excelled in his own handicraft has gone by, industrial methods have been revolutionised by the progress of natural science in the Western world, and if India would win back her place as a manufacturing nation, she must adapt herself to the changed conditions of the times. This adaptation must be preceded by a knowledge of mechanical as against mere manual skill, and hence the importance of extending and developing the good work done by such institutions as the Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. After hearing Mr. Warden's paper on industrial development, the Conference resolved to forward a memorial to the Government of India asking for the formulation of a system of granting loans to industrial concerns of proved necessity or capacity, and to reconsider the principles of the Famine Insurance Fund so as to admit a portion thereof being applied towards the starting and maintenance of protective industrial projects. Apart, however, from the fact that the present time is a very unfavourable one for adding to the financial liabilities of the Empire, we are very doubtful whether the financing of private business concerns is a form of enterprise into which the Government of India could justifiably enter. A special department would have to be created for the invidious task of deciding as to the soundness or otherwise of new ventures ; and jealousies would be aroused by giving a preference to one city more than to another. If three new concerns in Calcutta were financed from public revenues, and only two in Bombay, there would be loud complaints on this side of India ; while if the reverse was the case, Calcutta would naturally feel aggrieved. The ready grant of full and free facilities for the establishment of industrial concerns is a far better method of State encouragement to commercial enterprise than the financing of business in which the Government has no proprietary interest.

In support of this view we may point to the progress that has been made solely by the enterprise of European and native capitalists during the last two decades. Mr. Justice Ranade in his erudite and valuable paper pointed out that the decline of Indian industries was at its lowest ebb from 1870 to 1875. Since then the tide has turned, and, as the learned Judges remarked India has shown signs of a revival which marks its first steps in the transition from a purely agricultural into a manufacturing and trading country. During the past fourteen years the exports of manufactured, or partly manufactured, goods have increased by 211 per cent., and during the same period the increase of imported manufactured articles has only been thirty per cent. While the absolute disproportion between manufactured imports and manufactured exports continues to be very marked, there is a healthy and continuous change in their relative proportions. Upon the amended basis of classification adopted by Dr. Watts, manufactured exports bear to the raw exports the proportion of thirty to seventy instead of sixteen to eighty-four per cent. the figures of fourteen years ago. This change has been brought about not by Government financing of commercial speculations, but, as Mr. Ranade said silently and surely, by the efforts of the Indian people, assisted, to a large extent by British capital and enterprise. The manufacturing, planting, and mineral industries which have sprung up in India within the last forty years, represent an investment of nearly fifty crores of rupees, and give new and varied employment to a large population. Owing to the development of cotton manufacture, the Bombay Presidency has a very good record in regard to rescuing the people from a too absolute dependence upon the cultivation of the soil for means of support. During the last twenty years the number of towns in the Bombay Presidency have increased by thirty per cent. and the urban population by twenty-five per cent., while rural areas only show an increase of fourteen per cent. From these facts and figures —which might be indefinitely multiplied—we may share Mr. Ranade's rejoicing that India has now "fairly entered upon a path, which if pursued in the same spirit which has animated its capitalists hitherto, cannot fail to work out its industrial salvation." Mr. Ranade enumerated a few of the raw materials now exported which might with advantage be made into less bulky and more valuable forms, by industrial manipulation and thereby affording occupation for the labouring classes. "We have rusticated too long," said Mr. Ranade ; "we have now to turn our apt hands to new work and bend our muscles to sturdier and honester labour." Into the meaning intended to be conveyed by the last adjective in this sentence we will not attempt to enter. It is sufficient to quote in conclusion Mr. Ranade's reminder that the success of industrial enterprise in India has for its assistance the natural aptitudes of the people ; unlimited resources; peace and order ; the whole world open to Indian goods ; and the marvellous situation of Hindustan as the emporium of all Asia.

A HUNDRED AND FIVE British exhibitors at the recent Chicago Exhibition have addressed a trenchant letter to the Home Secretary in London, in which they have spared neither his feelings nor those of the British officials at the Exhibition. No doubt, the memorialists' expressions will be re-echoed by the Indian exhibitors if they have not actually signed the letter containing them ; for it is not possible to deny that Great Britain and its dependencies did not make the show they might have done, a fact for which official indifference was mainly, if not wholly, responsible. In the first place, say the Home-Secretary's correspondents, it is necessary to exhibitors at a foreign exhibition, especially when far removed from home, that there should be an efficient executive officer and chief assistant, who should not only devote themselves exclusively to the interest and well-being of the section but that they should be in close touch and sympathy with the individual exhibitors. That such a condition did not obtain at Chicago was not only a constant source of regret, but also a serious cause of inconvenience in the opinion of gentlemen who have addressed Mr. Asquith. It will be news to most people that the British officials were not efficient seeing that they were both men of wide experience. The exhibitors displayed a wonderful degree of patience in nursing their wrath behind a smiling face until now. Then they have something to say as to the head-quarters of the British section. The head-quarters of a national section, they maintain, should also be regarded, within reasonable limits, as the head-quarters of the exhibitors. It did not appear seemly, therefore, they remark, that the Exhibitors' Association, which it was found necessary to form at Chicago to safeguard their interests, should have been made dependent on the generosity of the American authorities for a room in which to hold their meetings. They earnestly recommend, therefore, that at future exhibitions the head-quarters of the British section should comprise accommodation for exhibitors' meetings, or, at least, for the meetings of their committee. Again, the exhibitors refer to the decoration of the British courts, pointing out that although £14,000 were expended on the commissioners' offices and head-quarters, which were practically of no service to exhibitors, less than £3,000 were expended for decorations ; and exhibitors, especially in the general manufactures' buildings, were thereby placed at a great and most damaging disadvantage compared to every other nation exhibiting. A glance at the illustrations in the published catalogues and souvenirs is all that is necessary to show how marked was the absence of decoration and how bare was the British section as compared with those devoted to other countries. Good wine needs no bush, it is true, but it is difficult to discover good wine when it is hidden away in beer bottles. The memorialists in their opening sentences express their indebtedness to the members of the British Royal Commission who visited America and to those British members of the international jury who carried on their work under considerable difficulties. But this is only the sugar-coating of the pill in which they declare that, unless reforms be made in the three matters referred to, British manufacturers will scarcely be induced to participate worthily at future international exhibitions.

PROMINENT among the news later than the mail which we publish in another column is that which tells of the introduction of the new private post-card, a concession to the ceaseless advocacy of Mr. Henniker-Heaton. Not contented with this however, the public and the press have taken up Mr. Heaton's cry for an Imperial Penny Post. Unfortunately, however, the Colonies object, and a home paper, which has been at much trouble to investigate the grounds for this objection says, people in the Colonies receiving letters from England stamped with a penny stamp, object to paying more than a penny for their own inland or intercolonial postage. The only chance of keeping them tamely submissive to those higher rates, is to impose a still higher one on letters from England. England, therefore, must go on paying 2½d., in order to keep the Colonists contented with their internal rates. It is an hypothetical objection at best, and all the known facts are against it. There are, as is shown, already differences in the charges respectively for English correspondence to Australia, and Australian correspondence to England. A post-card from Australia to England costs 1½d., ; from here to there only 1d. An Australian newspaper sent to England costs 1d. ; an English newspaper sent to Australia costs ½d. Again, a letter from the United States to Canada costs 1d. ; but one from Canada to the United States costs 1½d. These are all anomalies, which in the course of time, it is hoped, may be swept away. But there is no immediate prospect of it. The news that Mr. Henniker-Heaton is to visit Australia in furtherance of his object is welcome, and he succeeds in overcoming many difficulties which would daunt other people. India has already had a substantial reduction, but when the Imperial penny postage system is adopted—not till then—may she expect a further diminution of rates.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, sitting in the Appeal Court, Mr. Tuljibhoy Jesungbhoy Desai made the usual declaration, and was admitted as a member of the Bombay Bar.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 16th September in the Vehar Lake, was 8 inches 87 cents, as against 2 inches 46 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 75 inches 77 cents, as against 78 inches 74 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 263 feet 75 cents, and at the end of the week 263 feet 95 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 263 feet 80 cents at the beginning of the week, and 263 feet 85 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 7 inches 56 cents, and at the same date last year 1 inch 92 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 98 inches 78 cents, or, 7 inches 67 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 456 feet 10 cents, or, 50 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 456 feet 55 cents, or, 5 cents less than last year. On the Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 5 inches 51 cents, as against 5 inches 48 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 106 inches 38 cents, as against 113 inches 31 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 405 feet 22 cents, being 19 cents less than last year at the same date.

IN his review of European politics in the new number of the "Nouvelle Revue Internationale," Senor Castelar refers to the death of his friend, Sir Henry Layard, and gives some interesting details of their former relations. It was in "the tragic year" in which King Amadeo was replaced by the inevitable Republic (1873) that Senor Castelar had first, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then, as Chief of the State, to confer with Layard on the relations between Spain and Great Britain. At first, furious at the fall of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic, Layard was constantly raising all possible difficulties, but after Castelar's nomination to the presidency of the executive government he showed himself, we are told, the most devoted of friends and the wisest of counsellors. "It is true," says Senor Castelar, "that he was not unaware of the affection with which the great Gladstone regarded both Spain and myself ; but it would have been out of the power of this powerful auxiliary to interfere in all the questions of detail which Layard regulated with a readiness and a good grace which I can only explain by his personal regard for me. I shall never forget the services which he rendered to my country and myself at the period of the terrible difficulties which my government encountered apropos of the Virginians."

ADVERTING to a recent discussion on insomnia the *British Weekly* tells how Lord Rosebery overcame the sleeplessness which rendered him reluctant to enter Mr. Gladstone's last Administration. In answer to an inquiry from a Scottish member of Parliament, Lord Rosebery said that he had got rid of his insomnia by very simple means. Said he : "As soon as the story about my sleeplessness appeared in the newspapers, I was overwhelmed with letters suggesting cures. One of the first I read advised a tumbler of hot water, as hot as it could be drunk, to be sipped before going to bed. I thought this seemed the easiest cure, and resolved to give it a trial. Since then I have slept perfectly well." The member of Parliament mentioned had himself personally used the same cure with advantage.

THE *Canadian Gazette* confirms the opinion that Lord Randolph Churchill is not enamoured of reporters. A Montreal journalist who, during his Lordship's recent visit there, endeavoured to obtain his views on public questions, was answered thus :— "If I express my views I shall only annoy you. I don't want to annoy you. I have annoyed enough people." Asked as to how he liked Montreal, his Lordship's observations were equipoised between the complimentary and the uncomplimentary. But he was pointed in praise of the Windsor and Dominion Square. "What does your Lordship think of the value of the Colonial Conference ?" asked the reporter. "Nothing. Nobody does. Same as any other political farce. All nonsense," was the reply. "I am afraid you are rather cynical, Lord Randolph," said the reporter, and Lord Randolph remarked : "Yes, every sensible man is nowadays." When at Winnipeg, on his way to the coast, it seems that Lord Randolph Churchill gave local reporters a reception in comparison with which his treatment of Montreal journalists was quite genial. An interviewer, who asked his "illustrious subject" if he could have a five minutes' conversation, was met with the reply, "No ! you can't. I never see reporters ; it's years since I talked to one ; they annoy me very much. Please go away."

THE correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Roma* sends an interesting letter about Tolstoi. He says : "It is difficult to understand how Count Tolstoi has not yet been shut up in a monastery or in a prison. He freely traverses his estate, receives visits, propagates publicly his subversive ideas, or those ideas which are considered poisonous by the retrograde and conservative world, and especially by the Russian world. There has never been such a case of tolerance of the part of Russian authorities. Why does Tolstoi enjoy such immunity ? What saint protects him ? With rare exceptions the whole Russian press is against him, and does not spare him the most atrocious insults. The whole Government cries out against his revolutionary ideas, and the Sacred Synod has already excommunicated him. It is supposed that a single saint, omnipotent throughout Russia, protects him, the Czar in person, in whose will depends the life and will of his subjects. If this were not the case, Tolstoi would already be in Siberia, for in his last philosophical work he has sought to demolish, by most efficacious arguments, the sense of order, religion, and authority which is innate in the Russian people. If no revolution has yet taken place in Russia it is not Tolstoi's fault. I am told, in fact, that after the first incendiary articles of Tolstoi the Czar sent for him and advised him to desist. "Will your Majesty," Tolstoi is reported to have said, "doff for a instant your Imperial mantle and judge my works as a mere man. If a single word of my writings offends your Majesty's human sense, I will cut off my right hand." Alexander III. became very thoughtful, did not reply, and affably dismissed the greatest living apostle of the Social-Christian idea, of which he gives us an admirable example in his last volume, "D'esprit Chretien e le paliothome.'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PING-YANG.

GENERAL TSO A PRISONER.

TOKIO, SEPT. 18.

According to the Japanese official despatch, the Chinese Army at Ping-Yang exceeded 20,000 men.

Few of the men fled, and the rest of the army is included among the killed, wounded, and prisoners.

General Tso Pao-Kuei, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fengtien division, is a prisoner in the Japanese Camp.

A quantity of arms and stores has been captured by the Japanese.

The Japanese loss was only 300 killed and wounded.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE CHINESE.

ADMIRAL TING WOUNDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that a naval battle took place in the north of Korea Bay.

A Japanese squadron which was in search of the squadron, under the command of Admiral Ting, found the Chinese Commander-in-Chief engaged in protecting the transports, which were landing troops at the mouth of the Yu-lu river.

The Japanese squadron lost no time in attacking the Chinese squadron, and a desperate engagement ensued.

During the fighting four Japanese war-vessels, two Chinese cruisers, one being the King Yuen, were sunk, and the two powerful Chinese cruisers Chao Yung and Yang Wei were driven ashore.

The Japanese having lost many in killed and wounded, and finding they were unable to cope with the Chinese retreated southwards.

The landing of the Chinese troops at the mouth of the Yu-lu river continued uninterrupted.

Admiral Ting and the remainder of his squadron afterwards returned to Wei-hai-Wei.

Admiral Ting has been wounded.

THE MOORISH OUTRAGE AT CASABLANCA.

DESPATCH OF A BRITISH CRUISER.

H. M.'s Cruiser Amphion, under the command of Captain John R. Pattisson, has gone to Casablanca, to overawe the natives.

THE INTER-TRIBAL ENCOUNTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Advices from Kabul, to-day, state that the recent fighting on the northern border of Afghanistan has ceased entirely, and no further trouble in this direction is now apprehended.

REVISED INDIAN RAILWAYS TIME-TABLES.

The new general revision of the railways time-tables, to come into force in October, will only affect the arrival of the mails slightly; the Bombay and Calcutta services being accelerated by about two hours.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

A special wire has been laid as far as Kajuri Kach to facilitate the sending of information during the Waziristan expedition. Intelligence to hand states that the line has been laid down, and trial tests have given utmost satisfaction.

In case any emergency arises a hundred rounds of ammunition have been ordered to be supplied to each man forming the escort during the delimitation work, and a large reserve will also be kept.

The escort which is to accompany the Afghan Commissioner, will be a larger one than originally intended. Full particulars are to be communicated to the Government of India immediately.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

The report that certain Afghan representatives will assemble on the frontier during the Viceroy's tour to welcome and consult with his Excellency on matters concerning Afghanistan is inaccurate; as is also the report that the Nizam of Hyderabad has been invited to attend the Lahore durbar.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

Final figures of the Loan conversion are not, as was expected, yet available owing to the immense amount tendered during the last days. The Finance Department will issue a notification regarding the discharge of the remainder of the Loan during the month.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD. SEPT. 19.

It is probable that the Anglo-Chinese Commission for demarcating the Burma frontier will not meet this cold weather, as insufficient time remains for preparation before the open season sets in.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The annual provisioning of the troops in the Gilgit Agency is nearly completed, the last consignment of the stores being well in hand.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRRSPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The Poona Horse Show for fancy classes came off to-day. In the pairs and teams competition Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy took the first prize in both the events. Colonel Humfrey took the prize for the single horse harness; and Dr. Young, second; the tandem prize was carried by Mr. Beatty; the single pony harness first prize was carried by Mrs. Burder. General Nairne took both the first prizes in Arabs and Colonial chargers; Captain Lecky took the prize for 13 st. hunters, and 11st. hunters prize was given to Captain Horne; Mrs. Burder received a prize for a native cat. The first prize in 10st. hunters polo ponies was awarded to the 7th Hussars Club Pony, Father O'Flym. Mrs. Young took the first prize for ladies' horses; Mrs. Hunfrey won the jumping competition for ladies; Lord Harris on Helen took the first prize for jumping competition for horses. Captain MacLaughlin's Stampoul took the first prize for the pony jumping competition; Dr. Bull's Maid-of-Honour won the prize for high jump. Lord Harris distributed the prizes.

THE RIOTS IN POONA.

MORE ARRESTS.

Two more arrests were made this morning, Mr. [illegible]mesh Narayen Gutekar, editor of the *Mantri*, and Mr. Bhau Ranjan, a native doctor. Both have been released on bail.

Some excitement occurred in the cantonment last night, when the shops were closed. The police persuaded the people that there was no fear, and with trouble induced the crowds to disperse quietly. The armed police were on guard throughout the night in the vicinity of the Connaught Market.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is notified in an army circular that officers serving in the Gilgit command, who are subject to military leave rules, will in future be entitled to ninety, instead of sixty, days' privilege leave in the year.

The name of Veterinary-Major Rayment has been included in the list of Staff officers of the Waziristan delimitation escort.

The conversion of four per cent. Loans in India, on the 13th September, amounted to 88 lakhs. In England 544 lakhs were converted between the 27th August and 14th September, of which 493 lakhs were of the 1854-5 Loan.

A despatch was received last mail from the Secretary of State, containing his observations on the draft General Order, dealing with the question of army re-organisation, consequent on the abolition of the presidential army system.

According to the *Secolo* of Rome, a matrimonial alliance is projected between the Prince of Naples and a daughter of the King of Greece. The journal adds that the match is being brought about by the Emperor William.

The fine oil painting of the Langar procession at Hyderabad, by Herr Herman Linde, which secured the Viceroy's prize expressly reserved for a work of "exceptional merit," at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition last month, is to be taken to England for exhibition, unless it is sold in India. Rs. 30,000 was the price asked for the picture at Simla.

With the sanction of the Government of India a committee, composed as follows, will assemble next November to consider the question of provision of accommodation for the permanent garrison of Manipur:—President—the General Officer Commanding the Assam District; members—the Officer Commanding at Manipur, the Deputy Assistant-General, Assam District, the Political Agent at Manipur, the Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, and a Royal Engineer Officer.

It is notified from the Comptroller-General's Office that the market rate of exchange for the third quarter of the current year has been fixed at 1s. 1 5-32d., for the purposes of the exchange compensation allowance. Hitherto with the progressive fall of the rupee the recipients of the allowance have never obtained quite its full benefit, inasmuch as the average rate during the previous quarter, on which it is calculated, has always been rather higher than the rate prevailing at the moment. Now it is to be hoped, a re-action is about to set in and the compensationists while being paid in rupees worth, say, fourteenpence, will be drawing the allowance on the basis of thirteen pence farthing, or thereabouts, and so on, until the agreeable process terminates, in the haven of an eighteen-penny rupee.

It has been definitely decided to hold a cavalry camp at Muridki, at the conclusion of the Lahore durbar. The camp will be formed on December 5, and conclude on the 20th. The regiments attending it will be the 11th and 18th Hussars, the 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Lancers.

The Government of India have accepted the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that all British officers of Native Infantry regiments should be mounted on parades other than ceremonial, and the junior wing commander, as well as the three officers laid down in the Infantry Drill Regulations of 1893, on all ceremonial parades. A circular memorandum introducing this change will shortly be issued to General Officers commanding districts.

A public meeting was held at Madras, on Sunday evening, at Pachaiyappa's Hall, to consider the simultaneous examination question, with the Hon'ble Rungiah Naidu in the chair. The hall was crowded by schoolboys, leading non-Brahmin gentlemen being conspicuous by their absence, possibly owing to the fact that at a recent provincial civil service examination all the three successful candidates were Brahmins. Resolutions were passed recording the sense of deep disappointment and regret caused throughout the country by the recent despatch of the Secretary of State regarding simultaneous examinations, and deprecating the illiberal and unsympathetic interpretation put by the Government of India on the pledges given to natives of India by the Parliamentary statute of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858; holding that the scheme of a provincial civil service examination, recently introduced, fell short of the reasonable aspirations and expectations of Indian subjects; and regarding with deep apprehension the consequences of the Government of India being allowed to set aside a resolution of the House of Commons. The meeting further resolved to record their deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Madras for the statesmanlike and sympathetic views expressed by them upon the simultaneous examination question. A large committee was appointed to prepare and forward a memorial to the House of Commons. The enthusiasm with which the meeting began waned towards the end, more than half the audience having left before the close. There were a large number of speakers, but no new grounds were adduced in favour of the House of Commons' resolution.

A writer in the September number of Harper's makes some interesting calculations as to the popularity of hunting in England. There are 217 hunts in the British Isles, and if we multiply this figure by 450—the number of riders who may be supposed to hunt a covert-side in a week—it gives us the very respectable total of 97,650 Nimrods. This is without counting harriers and beagles, which number another 173 packs. As to the cost of the sport, the usual estimate, we are told, for a first-class pack was formerly £500 for every day hunt. But the requirements of fashion and good form have run this up to £700 now. Where does the money all go? First there are the kennels and stables, with fifty to sixty couple of hounds and thirty to forty head of horses to be kept up. Then there are the huntsman, whippers-in, and second horsemen, and the attendants at the stables and kennels, and finally, there is the damage fund, which runs away with a lot of money. The Devon and Somerset Staghounds have the largest meets in the country, it being no uncommon thing for a thousand horsemen and women to gather on the purple Quantocks when the hounds are out.

Character in backs!—that is the latest idea. "Backology," in the opinion of a writer in *Hearth and Home*, "is greater than phrenology or palmistry. The typical John Bull back, burly, broad, and bull-necked, the back that never knows when it is beaten, is dying out! instead, we have the decadent back of a neurotic masculinity, narrow-shouldered, invertebrate, often—tell it not in Gath—supported by corsets, and invariably propped up against the wall of a ball-room until the hour of supper. The stooping back unmistakably betrays a sedentary pursuit, and may belong to a student, a professor, a musician, writer, doctor, lawyer, architect, cleric, or clerk. Its curve, to the discerning eye, is totally different to that of the disappointed, broken-down man, the poor creature who once held his head high among his fellows, but has gone under in the struggle for life. A tragedy lies in its pathetic droop, the saddest of all tragedies, a wrecked life. Of the feminine back the fair owners kindly afford us ample opportunities for study by a liberal display. Expensive and well-dowered with too, too solid flesh is the dowagerial dos, while the spinal column of the unappropriated blessing of that dreadful age, called 'certain,' generally presents a series of knobs flanked by obtrusive shoulder blades, which recall to the reflective mind the wise woman's counsel: 'Suggest charms, never reveal them.' There is the immature back of the debutante, with sweet sixteen's 'promise of May' yet unfulfilled; the coquettish back of the smart young married woman, enhanced by the daintiest of toilettes; the square-shouldered back of the hunting woman; the bent back of the worker, and of the many olive-branched, middle-class materfamilias, with care and fatigue in its curving outline; the rosy hollow where the baby's spine lies hid. But the prettiest and most seductive back of all is that of sweet-and-twenty, when it is plump and creamy-complexioned, with a distracting bimple laughing over the not decolletee berthe of the gown."

LORD HARRIS'S ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 18.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Bishop Cotton's and St. Mary's High Schools, on Tuesday evening, and in addressing those present, said:—

This being the last opportunity, that I shall have of addressing the pupils of these schools, I should like, in the few remarks which I shall make, to take a line somewhat different to that taken on previous similar occasions by me. I have on previous occasions endeavoured to impress upon you that you should have an affection for and take a pride in the institution to which you belong, and I should like on this occasion to put a still higher ideal before you. Many of you are old enough to know how valuable it is in the lives of men and women to always have a high ideal, and a worthy ideal to work up to before them to enable them to resist temptation. The ideal which you, as citizens of the British Empire, should always keep before you is that it is the business of each one of you to try to do something to add to the dignity of the British Empire. We are members of a union, the greatest, the most important and probably the most influential the world has ever seen. That is something for us to be proud of. Although many of you girls and boys may never have seen the little island in the North Sea, that is no reason why you should not be just as proud of what that little island has done in the world's history as those who have been born in it and who know what it is like. There are two circumstances which have recently happened which can shew you that notwithstanding its wide stretch and the distances to which its influence extends a tendency towards concentration and union of the different parts of this empire is going on. One will interest my young friends at the back more than the other. You know that I am very fond of the game of cricket, and on some occasions I have had the temerity to declare that the game of cricket had done something towards helping the union of the British Empire. The incident to which I refer is that this year has been completed the joining of hands in the game of cricket of all the English-speaking dependencies. It began with contests between England and Australia; that went on to contests with Canada, and after that there were contests between India and England, and finally this year an eleven has gone over to England from South Africa. I do not want to lay too much stress on cricket, but everything which helps us who are widely separated from that little island in the North Sea to know its people and helps them to know the thoughts of those who are resident in the colonies, goes to strengthen the British Empire, and I therefore suggest that an institution of which I have no doubt you are as fond as I am, though it is only a game, it is still doing something towards the strengthening of the union of the British Empire, and as such it is worthy of your interest and of your support when you have the opportunity. The other incident which has attracted my notice, and which has I think attracted the notice of most thinking people in the world is that in Canada there assembled a conference of the representatives of all the great British Colonies, and that has been brought about by the interests of commerce as well as by the interests of higher politics. Therefore we have the influence of sport, the influence of commerce and of higher politics, all working together to strengthening the unity of the British Empire. I don't know whether you have seen the map of the great steamship lines of the world. If you have, you will recognise that it is like a spider's web and you will know that all the lines concentrate in that little island in the North Sea. That means that the commerce of England is world-spread, and its importance and influence is so great that the commerce of the world seeks England for purposes of exchange or for purposes of sale. This great conference that has been held in Canada is not the first of its kind that has been held. In 1887 I think it was that the first such conference was held in London, and I should hope that others will follow it as the need displays itself. This, as I say, means that all the separate parts of the Empire recognise that in unity is strength, and that it is to the interests of all the separate parts to maintain the strength and dignity of the empire to which they belong. If the parts are working to this end, it is necessary that each part should be supported by the enthusiasm of each individual of the population that inhabits the part, and I would therefore suggest to you that the ideal which you should always have before you wherever you may be living or whatever be your position in life, is that each one of you can do something, however small that something may be, towards maintaining the strength and dignity of the British Empire. It does not matter whether you were born in England or out of it, the fact remians that you are English boys and girls, and that it is your bounden duty to work your best to maintain the dignity of the British Empire. Ladies and gentlemen, that is a theme that can be dilated on at great length, but it is unnecessary for me to do so, for I feel sure that the same enthusiasm which influences my remarks influences your hearts in listening to them, and it is the object of each one to do something towards that great end. This is the last opportunity that I shall have of addressing the scholars of these institutions, and in wishing them farewell, I would say that no one who wishes for their success in life, whatever their careers may be, wishes it with more sincerity than I do, and no one wishes for their continued success of the institutions to which they belong than I do. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood also addressed the meeting, moving a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, and said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I understand that the programme which has usually been adopted on such occasions as the present will be adhered to this evening, and that the youthful actors who are to occupy this stage for the rest of the evening are already eager to play their parts. Knowing, as we all do from past experience how well-qualified the pupils of these schools are to afford their audience an hour's rational entertainment, I think I may safely say that we are quite as ready as they are to avoid any undue delay in any part of the programme. Still I feel very sure that I shall carry you all with me if I venture for a few moments to act as your spokesman and to say a few words expressive of our sense of H. E. the Governor's kindness in presiding here this evening, and to remind you that this is not the first occasion on which he has performed a similar duty. It falls necessarily to the lot of the Governor of this Presidency to deal incessantly with affairs of State which demand close and serious attention. But though this is so, his Excellency has never grudged a portion of his time, whether in Bombay or in the city or cantonment of Poona, to functions of this nature whereby he might show his sympathy in the cause of education and support by his presence and earnest advice to those of all races and communities, who are interested in that cause and devote their lives to its advancement so far as these particular schools are concerned. I believe this is the fourth, if not the fifth, time that Lord Harris has distributed the prizes at an annual meeting of the friends of the schools; and we know that otherwise his Excellency and Lady Harris—whom we all miss this evening at such a function and always—have showed their keen interest in the welfare of the numerous pupils of the several English schools in this cantonment on those happy afternoons when so many hundreds of boys and girls have assembled at their invitation, to a round of sports and merry-making in the tented fields of the Volunteer Parade ground, year after year. It is for such kindness, so often renewed, that all connected with these schools are grateful, and they grieve to think that this is the last occasion when his Excellency will publicly meet the masters and scholars, and they desire to assure him that when he leaves the land he will take with him their good, their best wishes, and that all that have at heart the welfare of the rising generations can never forget all that he has done for them whether by precept or kind sympathy or most of all by example in promoting at all times among them a love of manly sports and admiration for all that is true and manly.

A portrait that has just been presented to the National Portrait Gallery is of peculiar interest. To it is attached a stirring story of the sea. The subject is John Dean, and the artist was William Verelest. Dean was the only survivor of sixteen sailors saved from the wreck of the East Indiaman Sussex. In March, 1738, the Sussex, homeward bound from Canton, sustained such damage by storm off the Cape of Good Hope that the captain, officers, and the greater part of the crew resolved to abandon her. John Dean and fifteen other men stood by the ship, and got her safely to Madagascar, where they did what was possible to re-fit her. They afterwards made sail for Mozambique; but on the way the ship struck on a shoal, and went to pieces. Five of the men, including John Dean, escaped in the pinnace, and after seventeen days' voyage returned to Madagascar. When a British ship passed that way, John Dean was found to be the only survivor of the salvage crew. The Court of the East India Company settled a pension of £100 a year upon him, and ordered two portraits to be painted as mementoes of his fidelity. One was presented to Dean, the other hung on the walls of the old India House. It is this latter that has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THIRD TIE OF 1st ROUND.

The third tie of the first round, in connection with the Rovers' Football Tournament, was played off on the Cooperage, last evening, between the Royal Scots and the Yorkshire Light Infantry. A very large number of spectators had turned out on the ground, among whom, we are glad to say, a large number of ladies graced the front rows of chairs. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators from the commencement, and was fully kept up until the end. Within five minutes after the game was started the Scots scored a goal, and without allowing their rivals to score even a single goal they secured five more in quick succession. Though the result was so bad for the Yorkshire team yet they played very pluckily, and a most interesting game was enjoyed. From the beginning until the close the game remained totally one-sided, the Scots forwards being most admirably supported by their half-backs. The sympathy of the crowd was with the Yorkshires who were cheered up whenever there was any chance for them to pass the leather between the poles. The Scots played very fast (though sometimes their charge was objected to), every man was to be found wherever he was wanted, and their team showed a perfect training. The game was the best ever witnessed on the Cooperage this season, and the spectators expecting this numbered unusually large. Military men formed the majority of the crowd, while the local sporting population was almost fully represented. The afternoon was fine and the sky being clear the match was all the more enjoyed. The ground was in good condition.

The Scots won the toss and the Yorkshires kicked out from the south goal, and started running up, but were immediately driven back. The Scots who had a very good combination and no missing to kick the ball accurately soon beat their rivals back within five minutes of the starting of the game, and displayed what their worth was. After capitally passing between the forwards, Monteath scored the first goal. The Yorkshires again attempted, but their opponents were more than a match for them. The Scots gave their rivals no chance, but making a strong combination displayed a good and scientific play, which throughout preserved their position as assailants, and they were put on the defence for only a few minutes. The Yorkshire team were unable to make any stand at all against the passing of the Scots' forwards who were backed up by the half-backs. Jenkinson sent an irrepressible one, and got the second goal which was immediately followed by another in a short time kicked by McMurray. Time was called and a short adjournment was given before the second-half was commenced, the game at this stage being Scots three goals to Yorkshire love.

In the second half the Yorkshires pulled themselves together and tried their utmost to retrieve their fallen fortunes, and Holbrooke made a rather nice run down the ground. He was not properly backed up and the chance was missed. The Scots were not wanting to make the best of this opportunity, and again took charge. Nash who was much cheered by the spectators, passed the ball to Jenkinson after a very nice dribbling, and the latter secured the fourth goal. Being put into play again Holbrooke made another very good attempt, and amidst loud cheering got the only "corner" awarded to the Yorkshires in the whole game. This chance was again missed and very badly too, for the Scots once more worked the ball to the other end, where Monteath played the fifth goal. The Yorkshire team were put to their mettle by this, and made a desperate attempt. Some desperate scrimmages of the Yorkshire half-backs ended in the sixth goal being secured by the Scots, and time being called the game soon came to an end, the Scots winning by six goals to *nil*. They won the game on their merits, and the scores fully represented their superiority over their rivals, who although beaten so badly did not yield without a commendable and firm struggle. The game was very fast and full of interesting incidents.

The teams were:

Royal Scots.		Yorkshire.
Sharman	goal	Taylor
Goring, Martin	backs	Hague, Goff
Stuart, Reynolds, McEven	half-backs	Goodisan, Grocott, Washington
McMurray, Monteath, Jenkinson, Ryan, Nash	forwards.	Holbrooke, Cullen, Moore, Johnson, Wild

The match this afternoon will be between the Welsh and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiments.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Swan and Officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer will perform the following programme this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Friendship	Davies.
Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing.
Valse	Yours Sincerely	Coote.
Selection	English Songs	Kappey.
Quadrille	Scotch	Wood
Galop	Bayley	Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports were held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, before a large gathering of spectators. The weather was bright, and the entries were satisfactory, each event being keenly contested. Owing to the gathering darkness the last event "Fiji Stakes," could not be run, and was postponed till next week. The following are the results of the events contested:—

I—Jumping Competition.

A Ponies.

General Gatacre's Jewel, Owner ... 1
Mr. Tod's Dinah, Miss Long ... 2

B Horses.

Mr Leighton B Ker's Nell, General Gatacre ... 1
Mr Griffith's, Owner ... 2

II—Pony Scurry.

Mr Ferguson's Mickey Free, Mr Raymond ... 1
Mr T W Birkett's The Buster, Owner ... 2

8 ran.

III—Time Race.

Mr C E Stevens ... 1
Mr Tod ... 2

12 ran.

Lloyd Lindsay Competition.

Bo L Horse ... 1
Troopers Greig, Stevens, Bulkley, and Roberts.
Time—2 min. 5 3-5 secs.

Bombay Gymkhana ... 2
Messrs. Proctor, Griffith, Birkett, and Capper.
Time—3 min. 30 2-5 secs.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

We are glad of this opportunity to be able to put on record the excellent progress made by Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, during their past financial year, which ended on 30th June last, as evidenced by the report of the directors to the shareholders, which shows that the company earned more profit than in the preceding year, thus enabling it not only to pay such a large dividend as twelve per cent., but to add nearly Rs. 13,000 to its reserve fund, which is now more than half of the capital of the company, and that in the face of ever-increasing competition and adverse exchange. From what we gather, there is not a feature in the company's position which is not thoroughly satisfactory, and the company may be fairly congratulated on the result of the year's work.

The latest illustration of agricultural distress is Viscount Hill, who is, or was, the owner of 16,500 acres of land, mostly in Shropshire, with a nominal rent-roll of £21,000. A first meeting of creditors was held, about three weeks ago, at Stafford. It appears, say the *Echo*, that the trustees of two other peers are mortgagees to the extent of £161,000. The Hills have been seated in Shropshire for 600 years, and the first viscount, who took a distinguished part in the Peninsular War, was Commander-in-Chief from 1828 to 1842. A pillar at Shrewsbury, 150 feet high, surmounted by a statue, commemorates his military achievements.

The Paris *Temps* contends that the Queen's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament is in error in supposing that the mixed Commission for dealing with the proposed neutral zone on the Upper Mekong has any power to lay down the boundaries of the zone. Its function is simply to institute political and geographical inquiries, and the *Temps* suggests that the British Foreign Office seeks to create an impression that the adjustment of the Indo-Chinese question is further advanced than it actually is.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, which arrived yesterday, brought the following intelligence later than last Saturday's mail:—

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH CAUSE.

A CHEQUE TO THE NATIONALIST FUNDS.

The *Freeman's Journal* of September 1 publishes the following letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P.:—

Guisachan, Beauly, N. B., August 27, 1894.

My dear Mr. McCarthy,—I have a note from Mr. Gladstone enclosing a cheque for £100 to aid your new Parliamentary Fund, which I have great pleasure in sending to you, together with one of like amount from myself. I hope contributions will come in freely in response to your letter of the 22nd. I daresay you will acknowledge Mr. G.'s cheque direct to himself at Havarden.—Believe me very sincerely yours,

TWEEDMOUTH.

The *Dublin Evening Herald*, the Parnellite organ, after announcing the receipt of the money, says:—"It is the price of treachery to Ireland. Divided amongst the Whig M. P.'s, it represents £1 8s. 2d. as the purchase-money of each individual. Neither Keogh nor Sadlier sold themselves so cheaply."

THE PREMIER: "FULL OF COMING CAMPAIGNS."

The "Diarist" in the *Speaker* writes:—"Lord Rosebery is now reposing at Dalmeny. His visit to Paris—or, I believe, to Versailles—had not the slightest connexion with public affairs, and was merely meant as a little refreshment after the labours of the Session. How severe these labours have been no outsider can imagine. They have told upon the Prime Minister's physical condition, and he evidently stands in need of rest. But his spirits are excellent, and he is as full of coming campaigns as though the bugle had not so recently sounded a truce at Westminster."

The Prime Minister, with Lord Dalmeny and the Hon. Neil Primrose and Mr. Munro Ferguson, M. P., arrived at Inverness, from Edinburgh, last night. Lord Rosebery, who is *en route* for Dunrobin Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, drove in the evening to the battlefield of Culloden, and visited the graves of the Highlanders, who fell fighting for Prince Charlie.

A CAUSE OF "GLORY" TO MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Speaking on the 31st ultimo at another of the "Siege of London" meetings, organised by the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Keir Hardie confessed that he found satisfaction in his singularity. Referring to an article entitled "Hush! Hush! the Labour Man!" Mr. Hardie observed that he had seen that night in an evening paper (Liberal, of course) that the Labour members of the House of Commons ought to be increased, provided they were not like Hardie. He accepted the reference, and he gloried in it. If the Independent Labour Party had been more reasonable, they might have grown in numbers at the expense of their usefulness. Their critics said they were not growing. Well, see Attercliffe and Leicester, and he hoped Birkenhead. At any rate, it was better to have a few sticking to their principles than numbers without them. They meant to fight, and to the death. They might not win at once—it would be a bad thing if they did—but they were going to win at the end, and that with a rush. The next Parliament but one would see the Independent Labour Party practically in power.

THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S FUNDS.

At the Camlachie gathering of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Cuninghame-Graham (who took a whiff of a cigarette now and again in the course of his speech) said if the men of the Carlton Club were prepared to advance money to the Labour Party—if the men of the Carlton Club approved of their actions, and gave them money in order that the Labour Party should continue them—all he could say was, that they were the best friends of the working-classes. According to a report in the *Glasgow Echo*, Mr. Keir Hardie said that, despite the money from the Carlton Club, there would be money used on the other side. That other side would buy the services of lawyers—he would say liars—would be able to engage the Press and the Pulpit.

Speaking at an Independent Labour Party meeting, at Greenwich, yesterday, Mr. T. Mann, said: "They had been asked, where their money came from. It was neither Tory nor Liberal gold, although he failed to see the difference in them, for they both stank. It came from the pennies of the workers all over the country." (Cheers.)

MILITARY BALLOONING IN AUSTRIA.

A curious aeronautical adventure is reported from Felixdorf, to the south of Vienna, where military exercises with balloons take place everyday. A captive balloon is fired upon with bomb-shells, and an officer in a second such balloon observes the effect at some distance. This latter balloon is held by seven groups of four men, each holding ropes, and the officer in it gives the orders to the men for moving about. When telegraph wires are in the way some of the men are ordered to let go the ropes. The officer (says the *Daily News'* representative) takes the ropes up and drops them on the other side, where the soldiers take them again. Impatient to get on, First-Lieutenant Dworzak, who was in the balloon Hannover, ordered twelve men to let go at once. Immediately, the balloon rose with such violence that all the soldiers but two were thrown down. These two were dragged up, but happily had presence of mind enough to let go the ropes, so that they were not much hurt. The balloon rose to an enormous height, was caught in a strong wind, and blown away along the Danube. Lieutenant Dworzak had no food or water. He had been gone ten hours when the account was written, and nothing had been heard of him. The evening papers, however, brought the welcome news that officers of the lieutenant's regiment, who had remained at the telegraph office, received a telegram at midnight from Zupanje, in Slavonia. It said: "Five o'clock, Zupanje, Bosnian frontier. Landed after being dragged over forests. Dworzak." Zupanje is a village on the Save, 250 miles from the spot where the balloon rose. The officer accomplished the journey in nine hours.

FRENCH OFFICIAL MURDERED BY CHINESE.

Referring to the murder by Chinese of M. Chaillet, Comptroller of Customs at Mon-Kai, and the kidnapping of his wife and daughter, the *Figaro* says:—"It is imperatively necessary to demand from China, not only full and entire satisfaction for the crimes committed by her subjects, but also adequate guarantee for the future. The moment has come to settle once for all our frontier questions with China, and to put an end to the complicity of the Chinese authorities with the pirates, who infest the waters in Upper Tonquin. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will not fail to send to our representative in China very precise instructions in this matter."

NINE DAYS ON A SCHOONER'S KEEL.

The Liverpool Local Marine Board met, on August 31, to present Captain Jose Guerrica, of the Spanish steamer Palentino, with a binocular glass, awarded by the Canadian Government for saving the lives of three seamen of the Nova Scotian schooner Windermere, last September. The Windermere was a new vessel of 297 tons register, and on September 7 of last year, when she was 180 miles south of Mobile, she was struck by a squall, and turned turtle, five of the eight persons who were on board being drowned. There was no time to shorten sail, it seems, the schooner turning turtle completely. Those on deck were thrown into the water, but those below, the cook, the captain, and his young wife, and mate, were caught under the wreck and drowned. As the schooner went over the boat was smashed, and those who were saved had nothing to do but to swim to the hull and hold on and wait for the vessel to pass. Day after day went by. They managed to catch one or two small sea birds and ate them raw, but suffered horribly from hunger and thirst. Then, on the ninth day, the Palentino hove in sight and took them off.

THE NEW POSTCARD.

The new "private" postcards "come in" (like the partridges) to-day, and we have to report that prospects of sport are good, although so far, (mail) bags have not been particularly heavy.

It will be remembered that the official announcement earlier in the week stated that the size of the new private cards must conform "as nearly as possible" to the official piece of pasteboard with which we have so long been familiar. This announcement was all very well—for St. Martin's-le-Grand—save that, with characteristic St. Martin's-le-Grand obscurity, its phrasing was just a little bit vague. What are the official views of "conforming as nearly as possible"?

These things being thus, the obvious course was to try a few experiments with cards of various sizes, having halfpenny stamps duly affixed.

Accordingly, there were posted at the General Post Office, at 9-55 this morning, certain cards addressed to the Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*. Of these, three have so far (noon) come to hand:—

	Inches.
1. One of our correspondence cards	4¼ by 3½
2. A House of Commons correspondece card	4½ by 3½
3. A private foreign postcard with a view of Zurich	5¼ by 3½

A lady's visiting card, of the ordinary size, has duly arrived, withot any surcharge. A man's visiting card, posted at the same time, has not yet come in.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE CYCLISTS.

Mr. A. Brooke, of Brooke, Bond, and Co., Limited, who is one of the new Surrey magistrates (says a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*), has given an invitation to cyclists to use a delightful little caravan, which has its pitch in his pleasant grounds, and to enjoy a week-end, or a few hours at least, amid the Surrey hills. His estate—Leylands—is six miles west of Dorking, and about one mile from Leith-hill. The first to respond to this open challenge of hospitality were lady medical students, who walk the Royal Free Hospital for Women. They, indeed, felt they had found "a home from home" when their curious eyes lighted on even a thermometer and a little medicine chest, so complete is the equipment of the little caravan. Mr. and Mrs. Brooke are watching the experiment with great interest. They do much for their caravan visitors. Their tennis courts and golf links may be used; their fruit gardens may be "visited"; and once, when there was a failure in the commissariat of the caravan occupants, they suggested that their own kitchen should furnish the feast. Mr. Brooke is a staunch Liberal, though, despite the efforts of friends, he is not a Parliamentary aspirant.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC RECORD BROKEN.

The Cunard liner Lucania arrived at Sandy Hook on the 31st ultimo, having made the passage from Queenstown in 5 days, 8 hours, and 38 minutes, thus beating the previous record made by her sister ship, the Campania, by 51 minutes.

THE SCOTCH COAL STRIKE.

A determined attempt was made, early on the morning of September 1, by pickets to prevent the men from working at Wilson's Colliery, at Law, Lanarkshire, but the local police, being augmented by fifty constables from Glasgow, held the upperhand, and, although some stones were thrown, the men were able to descend the pit. The pickets then dispersed. Four men were arrested, and during the proceedings a miners' agent, named Sharp, was, it is alleged, thrown by a police-sergeant upon his back. Mr. Sharp complained loudly of this, and threatened to report the officer at head-quarters. It is computed that the pickets present numbered 1,000, but they were out-manœuvred by the police, who succeeded in dividing them into two parties. The police were also prepared for a disturbance at Bardyke's Colliery, Motherwell, but the pickets did not arrive there in large numbers. Great excitement, however, prevails in both Motherwell and Wishaw districts, and police have horses and conveyances at hand ready for any emergency.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S RETURN.

The Duchess of York, after a month's stay on the Continent, arrived at Victoria Station, at 5-30, on the afternoon of August 31, where she was received by the Duke of York, with Sir Charles Cust in attendance. Her Royal Highness appeared in excellent health, and was accorded a very warm reception by a large crowd which had assembled to witness her arrival. The Duke and Duchess drove in an open carriage to York House, amid the cheers of the people.

MAJOR WILSON AND HIS MEN.

The remains of Major Wilson's party have been interred in consecrated ground near Zimbabye with military honours. An impressive funeral service was previously held in the English church at Victoria. All the business houses were closed. The graveyard has been fenced in and planted with flowers. Here Mr. Rhodes proposes to erect a memorial to the heroes.

THE CONDITION OF THE CZAR.

According to a Berlin paper of September 1, Professor Sacharjin, who has been recently consulted by the Czar, states that His Imperial Highness is suffering from nephritic stone.

A DIABOLICAL STORY OF POISONED CAKE.

An attempt to poison a young woman, named Smith, residing at Scarborough, is being investigated by the local police. Miss Smith received a packet containing birthday cake, addressed to her, and purporting to come from the keeper of an adjoining shop, who, however, disclaimed all knowledge of the cake, and said that the handwriting on the packet was not hers. Miss Smith handed the packet to a solicitor, by whom it was given to the public analyst, who found that the cake contained so much prussic acid that one bite would have proved fatal.

THE BOY-KING TO THE POPE.

The Pope has expressed his satisfaction at having received an autograph letter addressed to him by the young king, Alfonso XIII., on the occasion of the Fete of St. Joachim, his Holiness' Patron Saint.

THE MALABAR.

The Indian troop relief season commenced on September 1 with the departure of Her Majesty's ship Malabar with military drafts for Bombay. About one hundred passengers embarked at Portsmouth, and the vessel calls at Queenstown to receive 1,100 troops.

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

The news of the firing on a boat belonging to H. M. S. Alecto, in Brohemie Creek, West Africa (says the *Daily News*), goes to confirm the report that reached Liverpool about a week earlier of the feared outbreak of hostilities at Benin. Brohemie is the creek which leads to Nana Town, the stronghold of the chief Nana, of Benin. This chief lately agreed to remove his canoes from the creeks, and not to stop trade, and in the despatch received reporting what was regarded as the settlement of the difficulty it was mentioned that an armed British steam launch would patrol the creek. No doubt,, this was the launch that was fired on. The next news that will be received from the coast will probably be of an armed expedition from H. M. S. Alecto, and the native troops of the Niger Coast Protectorate have been sent to punish Nana for this last outrage.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND OLD SOLDIERS.

At a meeting in Birmingham, on August 31, to make arrangements for a guard of veterans at the approaching Royal visit, the chairman read a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale:—"I have received your kind letter. I am always full of work, which I am thankful I am still able to do, though a prisoner from illness to my room. Yet I cannot help sending, as you desire, a greeting to my old comrades. And let me remind them that we can fight still, though not in war, the 'good fight of faith,' the faith that God is on our side. And we must be on His side, and not go over to the enemy. If every man, woman, and child did this who say the prayer 'Thy Kingdom come,' why, the Kingdom of Heaven would come 'within,' and then we should make it without too. God speed you. The faithful servant of our soldiers, Florence Nightingale."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S MONUMENT.

The *Times of Natal* reports that the monument erected by Queen Victoria in Zululand to the memory of the Prince Imperial has been stolen.

A "RECORD" AUSTRALIAN PASSAGE.

The Swansea ship Lady Cairns, which has just arrived at Newcastle (N.S.W.), has established a record, which, it is said, has never been approached by many days. The Lady Cairns proceeded, in ballast, from Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, on Tuesday, July 17th, reaching Newcastle on Tuesday last, August 14th, making the passage in twenty-eight days, the record being one which those who know speak of as scarcely possible to beat. The ship is one of the large fleet of sailing vessels under the management of Mr. Lawrence Tulloch, J.B., of Swansea, and is considered one of the best sailors belonging to the port. The master of the Lady Cairns is Captain Thomas Evans.

FEARFUL DEATH ON SNOWDON.

Mr. Mitchell, one of the assistants of Mr. Murray in the publication of his famous Dictionary at Oxford, was, on Thursday evening, August 30, killed by falling over a precipice on Snowdon. The deceased gentleman had been spending a few days at Llanberis, in company with Dr. Murray and other friends, and though having made arrangements to leave for home at the beginning of the week, he was induced, on Thursday, to accompany a number of fresh arrivals to the top of Snowdon. The ascent was made from the Penygwryd side, the party starting at four o'clock. Mr. Mitchell was not missed until Penygwryd was reached late in the evening, and it being then dark, a search for the unfortunate gentleman was deemed dangerous and inadvisable. However, early in the morning a search party, accompanied by the police, was instituted, and in a few hours Mr. Mitchell's body, terribly mangled, was discovered at the bottom of a precipice. It was removed to Llanberis, and now awaits an inquest.

AN ENGLISH ORIENTALIST'S SAD LOSS.

There is sad and remarkable news in the *Standard* of September 1 sent to that journal by its Vienna correspondent. Professor Jones, an English Oriental scholar, long resident in Trieste, was a few days ago delivering a lecture in his own house when a petroleum lamp, left alight in his library, was overturned by a cat. All the efforts of the Professor, assisted by his audience, and

afterwards by the fire brigade, to extinguish the fire were fruitless. The entire room was rapidly enveloped in flames, and everything in it destroyed. The loss is irremediable, as the library contained, among other valuable documents, a collection of Bibles dated 1480, and several historical works of the fourteenth century. Besides these treasures, manuscripts written by Professor Jones himself upon the Turkish, Egyptian, Syrian, and Chaldean literatures, which he had intended to publish in twelve volumes in London, and for which he was naturally in expectation of receiving a handsome emolument, were all consumed, and with them the labour of many years.

CYCLING ACCIDENT TO MR. RIDER HAGGARD.

Mr. Rider Haggard, the novelist, who has recently become a votary of the wheel, and, to use his own expression, found it "a most delightful exercise," has had occasion to slightly change his opinion, for while riding down Bridge-street, Bungay, near his Norfolk home, in company with a number of friends on bicycles, the whole party nearly came to grief owing to the obstinacy of the driver of a cart. The street is a very narrow one, and the man, regardless of the shouts of the party, drove straight into them. Mr. Rider Haggard, in trying to avoid being run over, turned his machine against the wall, and was rather badly bruised, in addition to receiving a severe shock. One of the party, however, got jammed between the cart-wheel and the pavement, and the machine was smashed to pieces. Other members of the party also had very narrow escapes. The cause of all this mischief was a Norwich hawker, who was fined, at the Bungay Petty Sessions, 38s., inclusive of costs.

IS THIS TRUE?

After a certain sensational report which once upon a time appeared in a London morning paper, it is permitted to the reader to be sceptical about the latest man and dog fight story. But here, for what it is worth, is the report:—"It is reported that a brutal encounter between a man and a dog occurred this week some miles from Shifnal, on the borders of Shropshire, in the presence of a large number of sportsmen. A powerful bull mastiff, infuriated to madness, sprang at his antagonist's throat, but was prostrated by a terrible blow under the jaws with a bludgeon. The man continued the attack until the dog was completely disabled, the blood issuing from its ears, nostrils, and mouth. The disgraceful affair is widely reprobated."

TOLSTOY AND THE "KINGDOM OF GOD."

Acknowledging to Mr. Morrison Davidson, under date August 23, the receipt of "The Old Order and the New" and "The Gospel of the Poor," Count Tolstoy says:—"It is the greatest joy of my life to know persons such as you, and to see that the ideas which I live for are likewise the mainspring of life unto others, and are expressed in such beautiful and vigorous style as I had occasion to notice in your two books. Both your books are remarkably good, and I cannot give the preference to either of them. In 'The Old Order and the New' Christian truth serves to corroborate the truth of the Socialistic tendencies; whereas in 'The Gospel of the Poor' it is the Socialistic, Communistic, and Anarchistic theories that serve to corroborate the Christian truth, which occupies the most prominent part. Though, while there is a Censorship in Russia, the publishing of these books is out of the question, yet I shall get some of my friends to translate them, and will then spread them. The enemies of the Kingdom of God have but one means left them: it is to hush up the truth, and make believe they neither hear nor comprehend it—the fact of which was so strikingly acknowledged by the French when they prohibited to publish the processes of the Anarchists. It follows then the chief struggle which lies before a labourer of the Kingdom of God is to frustrate this plot of non-believing and non-hearing of what is seen and heard of all. I, therefore, wish you, as a strong and active labourer, the greatest possible amount of spiritual energy and entire success in it."

A PRINCE'S ROMANTIC STORY.

Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, the great explorer, whose adventurous travels have created so much comment in scientific and sporting circles, has arranged to relate the whole of his experience in the columns of the *Road*, which has secured the sole right to publication. It is stated that Prince Wiasemsky's adventures in Asia, where he travelled for three years entirely on horseback, are unexampled for romantic and scientific incidents. The articles, which are being translated from the Russian, will continue to appear from issue to issue of the *Road* until completed, the first of the series appearing in that journal to-day.

OBITUARY.

NORGATE.—Aged seventy, at Towyn, North Wales, Major-General James Thomas Norgate, late of the Bengal Staff Corps. He entered the Indian Army in December, 1843. During the Mutiny he served against the rebels in the Goojaira district in October and November, 1857, and was present at the mutiny at Mooltan.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—This has been a quiet and uneventful week and there is very little to write about. In the earlier days the affairs of the Howrah Mills Company created some talk, but even that has died away, the several belligerents appearing for the moment to have buried the hatchet. For a day or two the position was unique, no less than three separate offices hanging out boards with the name of the company and claiming control over its affairs; this was followed by one director resigning and a fresh name appearing in his stead; then came an announcement in a daily paper of the resignation of the firm to whom the directors had in the first instance assigned the concern; next followed the removal of the skilled assistant and clerical staff and books to neutral ground other than that at which the same had been located for three or four days. At the moment the company is being managed by the directors themselves, with the skilled assistant (or statesman as he is sometimes called) in charge of the office. The present arrangement is said to save the company some Rs. 2,000 or more per month, and viewed in this light has much to recommend itself. There seems to be some delay in convening a formal meeting of the shareholders, but this will have to be done eventually and a vote taken as to what must happen next. It is not very clear whether the directors exceeded their powers in the first instance in wresting the company from "*Ernsthausen, Limited*," but be that as it may in its legal aspect, there can be no doubt from a common-sense point of view that the shareholders never contemplated, when they agreed with the firm of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., in 1890, to manage their affairs, that by a process of evolution, they were in about four years to find themselves bound hand and foot to another joint stock company and that not an Indian Company, registered in Calcutta, but one under the English Joint Stock Act with its head office in London. A lot of needless ill-feeling has been stirred up, and that in all directions. Even if the directors did exceed their powers, they doubtless acted with the best of intentions in what they thought were the interests of the shareholders. The only thing remaining now to clear the atmosphere is for the shareholders in properly constituted meeting to decide what they are going to do, and amend their articles of association accordingly, should they need altering. A few of our very best companies here are entrusted simply to a board of directors and some single individual as Secretary or headman—the Bengal Coal Company for instance—but would the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company be any better off or receive any better dividends if they were embellished with all the stately paraphernalia of a mercantile firm as secretaries and managing agents drawing handsome emoluments. A jute mill simply needs a specialist who understands the buying of jute and the selling of gunnies at a profit, and has even less need of ornate appendages than joint stock concerns in other lines. The shareholders of the Howrah Mills Company have accordingly an opening now in which to assert themselves and make a permanent and more economical arrangement regarding the working of their property.

In the money market there is no change to note. Prices are exactly where they were last week and things are quiet but steady. The bank statement below shows private deposits down 33 lakhs, but this is of no signification, the return was prepared on Tuesday evening, and the morning following brought the mail with a liberal supply of Council drafts which swelled the balances by a larger sum than that named. The market presents a few inconsistencies at the moment, there is no banking demand for money at call or at short notice, and on the other hand, a sufficiency of discounts is available at fully one per cent. over the official minimum, while 51 days' shroff paper maintains its price at 7 to 8 annas discount. Most of the paper surrendered for discount at 4 per cent. is native held, which goes to prove that the bazaar is not over-flush. With the comfortable position into which the exchange banks have drifted of late, it is not surprising that the demand for Councils has fallen away and that the total done at Wednesday's sale was only 26 lakhs. Should the usual buyers of Councils abstain for another two or three weeks it would lead to some depletion of local resources and so do good. A minimum of 3 per cent. is unhealthy; a rapid absorption of local supplies and a return to a higher minimum would stimulate business and be in every way desirable.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to find from his letter of 2nd instant that your correspondent "Inquirer" is less ready to admit himself in the wrong than I expected. Allow me to try him with another line of argument which he himself suggests. He says "as long as 'X.' sticks to arguments inviting the use of the technical terms and ideas of the theories of currency and foreign trade and the exchange he may succeed in mystifying both himself and your readers, and he might probably propitiate a contradiction in terms in every other line without much risk of being found out by nine-tenths of those readers to whom this sort of jargon is as unintelligible as a Coptic inscription to an average mortal."

With regard to this I must confess that I had no idea that "Inquirer" was such a superior person, so much above the level of your average readers and ordinary mortals. I admit that he has a facile pen, and has evidently studied currency subjects, but he must remember we have all been learning a little about currency and exchange of late years; and as for the use of technical terms and ideas all I did in this respect was to follow in the footsteps of "Inquirer."

The chief point at issue between us, as I understand it, is whether the reversal of the balance of trade that occurred last autumn was one that should have been corrected by a curtailment of the circulation or by lowering the rate of exchange. "Inquirer" quoted a technical passage from John Stuart Mill in support of his contention that a drop in exchange was the correct remedy, and when I pointed out that the other remedy was the one actually advocated in the passage, "Inquirer" turns round and says that this passage which he himself selected is not applicable to the case in point. He says the disturbance in trade that occurred last autumn, viz., the decrease in exports to China and increase in imports from Europe "was not a disturbance at all in Mill's sense. On the contrary it was a process of adjustment to the new conditions of equilibrium introduced by the stoppage of Council Bills."

It will be difficult to pin your correspondent by any argument if he shifts his ground in this way: but I shall again follow him to the new position he selects, and in accordance with his suggestion will abandon technical terms and ideas, and endeavour to place the issue before your readers in a simple form intelligible to all. Instead of money let us take carriages, carts, and all such conveyances. Let us suppose that the Calcutta Municipality has the monopoly of the manufacture of all conveyances used in Calcutta, just as the Calcutta mint has the monopoly of the manufacture of all coins used there. The Calcutta Municipality constructs conveyances of all descriptions from the barouche to the native cart, and sells them at fixed profitable prices prohibiting at the same time the use of any other vehicles. The business is found to be a very lucrative one and Calcutta takes out a patent for this method of raising municipal revenue. Let us further suppose that the Bombay Municipality resolves to adopt the scheme; and in order to obtain use of the patent agrees to pay Calcutta monthly a fixed sum of money. To complete the analogy we shall suppose that in payment of Municipal revenue a fixed number of the conveyances in use in Bombay are made over monthly to the Bombay Municipality, and it is by the sale of these conveyances that the tribute or fee due monthly to the Calcutta Municipality is to be paid.

Just as the scheme is started, it is found that owing to a variety of causes the supply of conveyances in Bombay exceeds the demand. The scheme is set in operation at the dull season when many people are out of town. The manufacture of conveyances during the three previous years has been carried out on an exceptionally large scale. A drop in the China exchange curtails the demand for Bombay mill goods and fewer hackery carts and ticca gharries are necessary. The import trade from Europe is overdone: importers suffer and many are forced to sell their broughams, dog-carts, and to economise by walking instead of driving. The Bombay Municipality announce that they will raise the price of *new* broughams from Rs. 1,258 to Rs. 1,400 and other conveyances in proportion: but no rates are fixed for the sale of those conveyances taken over by the Municipality on account of revenue or fines. Some people lose their heads and rush to buy broughams at rates rising to Rs. 1,401. Forty-eight hours afterwards the Municipal Secretary sells a brougham at Rs. 1,314, and a panic takes place. This brings me to the point at issue between "Inquirer" and the Currency Association. The question to be determined under these circumstances is whether it is best for the Municipality to hold its conveyances for sale at a fixed price or to sell monthly for whatever they fetch, a sufficient number of conveyances to meet the payment due to the Calcutta Municipality. Lord Lansdowne and Sir James Mackay said the Municipality should hold for fixed prices, viz., Rs. 1,314 for broughams, and corresponding rates for other conveyances, and should borrow the money necessary to pay the Calcutta Municipality. The Secretary of State took the view, expressed again and again before the Herschell Committee by Mr. Philip Currie, his salesman, that the conveyances should be sold steadily for whatever they fetched. The minor authorities were allowed to have their way throughout the dull season: but as soon as Bombay began to fill, the China trade to revive, and imports from Europe were curtailed by excess stocks on this side, the Home authorities saw the time had come to prove the superiority of their system; and the public were invited to buy at any rates they liked to offer, and were told that the lower the prices the more conveyances would be offered for sale as a fixed sum had to be raised monthly. We all know the result. The requisite number of broughams were sold first at Rs. 1,210 then at Rs. 1,134 and downwards to Rs.1,050 then up to Rs. 1,180 and latterly at Rs.1,165; and many say these results have proved that the Secretary of State was right and Lord Lansdowne wrong. There is no doubt much to be said on both sides, but all will admit that the two schemes have not been contrasted on a fair footing. Lord Lansdowne's scheme was tried when there was a plethora of conveyances, while the other was started just as this plethora was disappearing. The important point, however, is that the special object of the currency scheme was to prevent a fall and ultimately to fix the gold price of the rupee; and the result of selling Council Bills to the highest bidder has been a drop of 15 per cent. in exchange during the busy season, and a rise of 7½ per cent. in the slack season. Then as to profit, it must be remembered that each drop of 1*d.* in sterling exchange means a loss to Government of Rs. 2,40,00,000 per annum; whereas £15,000,000 might be borrowed in London at a cost of £450,000 per annum. As for "Inquirer" let us find how his arguments look when stripped of their technical terms:

1. He says "The stoppage of Council Bills extinguished the balance of trade," which is very much the equivalent of saving the holding of broughams for a fixed price of Rs. 1,314 and of other conveyances at corresponding rates under the Municipal scheme would extinguish the balance of trade between Bombay and Calcutta.

2. He asserts that "the reduction of circulation thus effected was no part of the scheme of Mr. Mackay and the Currency Association." This is much the same as saying that under the Municipal scheme the curtailment of the supply of vehicles was not the lever by which the Municipality hoped to secure fixed prices for its conveyances.

3. "Inquirer" says "X." does not attempt "to tackle the *reductio ad absurdum* involved in the fact that continuance of the balance of trade in spite of the stoppage of Council Bills means the continual piling up of debt never to be discharged." My reply to this is that the continuance of the stoppage of Council Bills is in itself a *reductio ad absurdum*, because just as the Bombay people require conveyances so do the people of India require rupees, and if fixed numbers of conveyances and rupees are withdrawn from use monthly in the shape of revenue, and held for fixed prices that are never paid the result would be that all would be left in the long run without conveyances or coins which is a pure *reductio ad absurdum*. When "Inquirer" explains how the rupees represented by Council Bills can be dispensed with, then I shall explain how debt can be piled up never to be discharged.

In your issue of 30th ultimo I said I *do not* think that the method of contracting the circulation advocated by Lord Lansdowne was a perfect o desirable one, though it was better and more orthodox than the course followed by the Secretary of State since January, and with your permission I shall now make use of the analogy drawn above between coins and conveyances to explain how I think the quantity of the rupee currency should be regulated and our sterling exchange fixed Let us suppose the Bombay Municipality resolved not only to secure the monopoly of the sale of conveyances and to sell only at fixed profitable rates, but to keep all vehicles in good repair and to maintain the local prices of all these vehicles constantly on a par with the fixed prices charged by the Calcutta Municipality, and let us consider how could this best be arranged. It might be managed in two ways.

First, the Bombay Municipality might use in constructing the vehicles precisely the same materials used by the Calcutta Municipality, charging the same fixed sale price and arranging that each of the Municipalities should allow the vehicles made by the other to be freely exchanged with their own, or to be used freely within their own Municipal limits. In this way when there was a plethora of conveyances at one place they could be transferred to the other, and the difference in price could never exceed the cost of transport. This is the manner in which sterling exchange is fixed in all the gold-using countries. Exchange can never fall below the cost of transmitting gold coins from one country to the other, because these coins can be re-minted free of charge or at a small charge into the coins in local use.

Secondly, if the Bombay Municipality desired to use cheaper materials, and to make more profit than the Calcutta Municipality, or if the latter refused to allow Bombay-made vehicles to be used in Calcutta, the Bombay Municipality might nevertheless maintain the local prices constantly on a par with the fixed prices ruling in Calcutta if it not only adopted the same selling price as Calcutta but also undertook to re-purchase at rates fixed slightly lower any conveyances of its own manufacture offering for re-sale at any time. The issue and re-sale price of conveyances being thus fixed approximately to those in Calcutta prices in Bombay could never rise or fall below these limits, and the Municipality would not only make a handsome profit out of the sale of all new vehicles but also out of the re-sale of those re-purchased at the lower price, and the difference between the sale price and the re-purchase price should be ample to cover any interest paid on loans wherewith to hold over any surplus conveyances that might be left on the hands of the Municipality during dull time, when the supply exceeded the demand.

This is the system of currency and exchange regulation advocated in Mr. A. M. Lindsay's letters in the "Englishman" of the 12th instant and previous dates which I am glad to see you are reproducing in your columns. Ever since 1877 Holland has been selling annually to the Dutch East Indies large amounts of token silver coins at a fixed gold price varying from 20 to 100 per cent. over their metallic value; and all Holland does in return is to undertake that when trade is dull in Java and the currency there seeks export, the Netherlands Bank will issue notes against any guilders sent back from Java to Holland. This causes no inconvenience, because each year with two trifling exceptions the quantity of guilders exported to Java has exceeded the amounts returned. The Bank of England under the third clause of the Bank Act might do the same with rupees at a fixed exchange rate without risk or inconvenience to any one: but if this cannot be arranged why should not the Government of India establish a conversion fund of its own in London, and undertake the very profitable duty so long carried on by the Netherlands Bank. In this case there would be no need to ship rupees back and forward to London. Rupees might be made convertible at the mints into sterling drafts on London, and the Government of India might pocket the transit charges, and therewith pay interest on the sterling reserve fund in London.—Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, Sept. 15. X.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to hereby offer you publicly the heartfelt thanks of the residents of Matoonga and Sion, for your prominently drawing the notice of the authorities from time to time in your able journal of the nuisance and annoyance created by thieves, gamblers, and drunkards who have been infesting this district of late. I am glad to say that through the exertions and excellent tactics, now adopted by the police superintendent Mr. Cobb and his other officers of the division, four of the burglars (by caste three Agrees and one Portuguese) have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment on the 7th instant, and the ways of management now in force lead us to the belief that further depredations of the kind will not occur. If the police officers of the other lonely and hill-side suburbs of Bombay were to adopt similar tactics, the poor residents of those places will, I am sure, be relieved of the anxieties and losses put to by these marauders.—Yours, &c.,

S. K. D.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPT. 17.

WE had quite a feast of cricket and tennis here last week. The Deccan College eleven arrived on Wednesday morning, and began operations the same afternoon with tennis match on the college courts. This was won by the Rajaram College, represented by Messrs. Punditrao and Datajirao Ingle, (3-6, 6-2, 6-3,) against Messrs. Modak and Veale for the Poona College. Most of the games were well contested, some splendid rallies being kept up. On Thursday came the annual cricket match between the rival colleges on the camp cricket ground, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic concourse of spectators. His Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Palmer were present. The following were the scores:—

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dattajirao, b Veale	3	b Bharucha	8
Gayatonde, b Veale	2	b Bharucha	0
Vaidya, c Bhor, b Bharucha	2	c Modak, b Veale	11
Bhatawadekar, b Bharucha	0	c Modak, b Terigundi	9
Punditrao, c Bhor, b Bharucha	1	c and b Dwyer	10
Phadnis, b Veale	6	b Terigundi	12
Patkar, b Bharucha	6	b Veale	1
Shr Himmat Bahadar, b Veale	0	b Bharucha	0
Shenolikar, b Bharucha	0	b Bharucha	0
Deshpande, b Veale	1	not out	0
Prof Candy, not out	1	b Terigundi	6
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	31	Total	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Bharucha	59	15	2	5	55	28	2	4
Veale	46	7	5	5	40	16	1	2
Dwyer	..	..	..	..	39	6	2	1
Terigundi	..	..	..	..	17	7	1	3

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bharucha, b Bhatawadekar	1	s Patkar, b Bhatawadekar	5
Dwyer, b Pandit	2	c Candy, b Pandit	6
Ketakar, run out	4	c Dattajirao, b Pandit	0
Modak, b Bhatawadekar	11	b Pandit	6
Ganjikar, b Bhatawadekar	3	b Pandit	0
Bijapurkar, b Bhatawadekar	0	b Pandit	1
Veale, b Pandit	0	b Pandit	6
Chahewalla, c Shenolikar, b Pandit	1	c Dattajirao, b Pandit	2
Terigundi, c Shenolikar, b Bhatawadekar	0	b Pandit	0
Bhor, b Bhatawadekar	0	not out	0
Apte, not out	0	b Bhatawadekar	0
Extras	10	Extras	23
Total	33	Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pandit	55	10	7	3	55	16	4	8
Bhatawadekar	52	13	4	6	50	9	7	2
Vaidya	..	..	..	..	5	1	0	0

The victory of the local college by thirteen runs was very popular, as they lost both the matches last year. It will be seen from the score that it was quite a bowlers' match. On Friday and Saturday another match was played—"Deccan College Past and Present" *vs.* Kolhapur; won by the latter, who were captained by Shrimant Bapu Sahib, Chief of Kagal. The scores were; Deccan College, 1st innings, 98, to which Mr. Modak contributed 33 and Mr. Dwyer 21; 2nd innings all out for 24, the Kolhapur bowling having it all its own way. Kolhapur, 1st innings, 60, of which Mr. Bhatawadekar made 20; 2nd innings, 63 for 2 wickets down—Mr. Deshpande 22 and Mr. Abdul Karim 15, not out.

On Friday evening another tennis match was played on the Residency Courts between the Kolhapur Infantry, represented by Lieutenant Merewether and Private Ghatge, and Rajaram College Past and Present (Messrs Modak and Dataji Ingle.) It was a well-contested match won by the collegians (6-5, 16, 6-4.)

No military expedition is contemplated to the Kachin Hills this year, but the civil officers will go on tour with the usual military police escorts. Two members of a troublesome dacoit gang in the Katha district, by the way, have just surrendered.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RACE PREJUDICES AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Deshi Mitra* states: Of late the *Bombay Gazette* has taken to the commendable practice of pointing out to many of his native contemporaries, where race prejudices and hastily formed opinions, lead them. From its position the Bombay English daily is eminently qualified to perform the laudable task it has hndertaken. Double thanks are due to our Bombay contemporary, for performing such a delicate task in a highly skilful manner. The strained relations that have been prevailing between the two chief races that inhabit this country, since the disturbances for the last year, lend a mischievous colouring to the writings of many journalists who have not ceased resenting the wrongs that, as they fancy, have been done to their faith and their co-religionists. That the embers of the fire that burst out in all its fury last year are still smouldering is evident to all, and the greatest care should be taken that no breath is allowed to fan them into a blaze again. If this consideration were but present to the minds of writers on both sides, they would not, if they were peacefully inclined, regard their out-pourings as mere idle words thrown out in idle moments.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

Says *Native Opinion*:—In spite of the Poona riots, the Industrial Conference, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal, was opened with the usual *eclat*, about two hundred delegates being present, and many more arrivals being expected. After the usual form of the presidential election was gone through, the Hon'ble Ranchodlal, in a wide survey of our finances, made the pointed remark that, without the revival of Indian arts and industries and consequent answering of all our needs in the country itself, the Indian people will never prosper to any appreciable extent. Those who have studied the course of events, and marked how the introduction of machinery in Europe superseded, nay practically killed, our industries, will at once perceive the evident truth of the President's remark. People of the present generation must know how, to say nothing of other materials, the Bengal *muslins* were at one time so prized in Europe, and how large consignments of them were sent to England through Egypt, even before the engineering science had not the most distant dream of the Suez Canal. But the tables are now reversed, and so far as industrial progress in concerned, our people are now in the slough of mechanical beggary.

THE PROPOSED TOWN HALL AND FREE LIBRARY.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: If unfortunately Bai Dinbai withdraws her munificent offer for a Town Hall and a Free Library, the responsibility of having brought on such an undesirable result, will, we suppose, rest on those who are falling foul of the Corporation for declining the gift on the terms offered, and who are using such terms as "not gallant," "brutal" in describing individual members, who supported the decision arrived at. Everyone admitted the munificence of the offer and everyone untardily gave the generous lady befitting praise. No one questioned the utility of a Town Hall or the necessity of a Free Library. The question was the simple one, whether the Corporation was justified in binding itself irrevocably, to spend annually Rs. 15,000, for even so useful an object, and undergo an initial expenditure of a lakh for the plot, and also bind itself to maintain the buildings for ever. These are heavy responsibilities, and we fail to see what want of gallantry or what insult to the generous lady was involved in the refusal to undertake them. Let us remember that the Corporation is spending liberally enough in the cause of primary education, literary as well as technical, and that, liberally as it is spending money thereon, much is yet to be done in providing better quarters and better teachers for its schools. Let us not forget that the demands of primary education are higher than those for a Free Library, with a magnificent building and a competent staff. Let us bear in mind that comparatively a very small percentage of the rate-payers will reap benefit from the proposed Library. Nor can we forget that there are duties to be performed by our Municipality, which are more urgent and more pertaining to its proper sphere than education. Let it not also be forgotten that the offer has not been wholly declined. Only an inability to accept it on the terms offered, has been expressed, and expressed with regret. And the action of the Corporation is not more ungallant than that of the Government in not granting the site required on liberal terms. It should, therefore, be the endeavour of those who desire that Bai Dinbai's offer should somehow be utilized, to induce the three parties to it to approach each other half-way and come to a compromise. Downright abuse is scarcely the way that will commend itself to right-minded men or be of any earthly use.

THE POONA RIOTS.

Native Opinion remarks: It is a matter of great satisfaction that the riot at Poona on Thursday night, ended soon and without material loss of life and property. The foolish petition of the Mahomedans there, had prepared many people unacquainted with the real state of things at Poona, for something like, if not more than, the deplorable events here, last year. But to them what has happened must have come as an agreeable disappointment. They will now know how to value wild and reckless allegations. If the Hindus of Poona had really been bent on michief, the recent occurrences, regrettable as they are, in themselves, would have assumed very serious proportions. But nothing of the kind could have been intended. What took place on Thursday night, can in no way be termed a very serious riot. Indeed, we may say that Hindus have acted throughout with commendable discretion and patience. The conduct of Mahomedans has been aggressive, as it was here last year, and elsewhere too. They seem to be labouring under the impression that they have the privilege of stopping street music *at any hour*. Here they brutally pounced upon a Hindu funeral procession at Mazagon, at 9 p.m., although their *musjid* was beyond fifty yards from the road. At Poona, they objected to music although it was being played after midnight. They alleged that they were reading the Koran. Koran at such an unusual hour! What must be the inference? The Hindu police sepoy who is stated to have advised cessation of music was helpless. He saw Mahomedans reading the Koran and was anxious to avoid collision. But the question is, were the Mahomedans acting fairly? Do they always read the Koran at this hour? Was this not done purposely in order to rake up a quarrel? It is difficult to resist this conclusion.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—It is indeed a matter of the deepest regret that the dying embers of the riotous fire of last year should have been rekindled at Poona on Friday last. The occasion of the Ganpati procession was seized by the Hindus to carry the Ganpatis to the beat of drums and other music past a Mahomedan mosque. The Mahomedans were equally bent upon seeing that no such music was heard while the procession moved past their place of worship. The former seems to have been contending for some time past that the objection of the latter is arbitrary and that they would challenge its arbitrariness. At least so runs the popular tale. How far it is correct it is not possible to ascertain. Be that as it may, we consider it deplorable that any fresh misunderstanding should have arisen resulting in rioting and bloodshed of a mild character. It was thought that a gradual subsidence of the bad feeling created by the unfortunate events of last year among the two communities would lead to mutual toleration and forbearance. The Poona incident shows that such is not the case.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—Every one will regret that the *Ganpati* festival which was carried on a grand scale in Poona was marred by a most deplorable incident which resulted in the demolition of a mosque and the death of a Mahomedan. We understand that it was through the sympathetic and impartial attitude of Mr. Ommanney towards the Hindus that the public *Ganpatis* were allowed in Poona. But contrary to the chief characteristic of the god of wisdom, which lies in removing all danger that threatens his devotees, the last celebration at Poona was attended by great danger and some bloodshed. At this stage when the whole society of Poona is still excited, it will not be possible to give an accurate account of the riot at the Daruwalla bridge. Why has this happened?—Because, we think, Government have all along sat quiet and let things have their own way. True, they have issued a Resolution lately, but then its obvious purpose was to scold a newspaper rather than set down definite rules for guidance about the processions of music. The public was never taken into confidence; no attempt was made at reconciliation although it was suggested to them; for one whole year several cases have come before them for decision, some have resulted in riots, and yet Government have done nothing to bring about a better state of feeling among the contending parties.

Whoever is to blame, the *Indian Spectator* observes, for the fatal riots at Poona, should be a matter for grief and shame to Hindus and Mahomedans alike. And we are disposed to think that neither of the parties can throw the entire blame on the other side. Nor can there be anything, in which the police of the place can glory or which will add to their reputation of being competent enough to deal with the critical condition of affairs, that has culminated in one death, several broken heads and the desecration of one mosque and two *Gunpatis*. The tension between the two communities has lasted for about an year; and it is hard to think that it would have been impossible for the authorities at Poona, with the head of Government staying in the city and with the soldiers and Lancers located at Wanavadi and Kirkee, to restore amity and goodwill, at least to prevent a serious breach of the peace, lasting for more than three hours. We have heard complaints of the Hindus against the Mahomedans and of the Mahomedans against the Hindus, and no doubt there are black sheep amongst both, possibly more in the one than in the other, who deserve to be shown how severely the Penal Code can deal with sedition or incitement to disorder. We can have no sympathy with these, but we hope that the authorities too will seriously consider what it was which enabled these arch-agitators to seduce the general mass of the population from its usual inertness and peaceful disposition. Therein lies the problem of the day and for its right solution, more far-seeing and penetrating statesmanship shall have to be requisitioned, than would seem to have yet been shown by Government.

The *Gujerati* thinks it is difficult to apportion blame for the disturbances at Poona last week. For a long time, it observes, the conviction has been growing in the mind of the Hindu community that their immemorial rights and usages with reference to religious processions were being trampled upon by the executive. This belief, we are afraid, has rightly or wrongly permeated the whole Presidency and the consequent feeling of irritation is unfortunately daily increasing. Although even as Hindus, we can not discern any special wisdom or foresight in encouraging *melas* and religious processions on a grand scale and thus multiplying points of friction between Hindoos and Mahomedans. At a juncture like the present, we can thoroughly appreciate the feelings of those who have organized the Ganpati festival on an imposing scale this year as a public and emphatic protest against what is believed to be arbitrary interference with the observance of long-established religious practices. We do not quite see why Hindoos should have chosen to go with their music by the Daruwala bridge, nor is it quite easy to understand how Mahomedans happened to be reading the Koran in their Musjid at 1 o'clock at night. Mahomedans seem to have first attacked the Hindoos who in their turn retaliated. The conflict ended in several persons being injured and arrested and considerable damage to property. The whole incident is deplorable, and it once more raises the question whether Government are or are not going to settle and declare some *modus vivendi* in regard to music playing near mosques and temples instead of wasting their power in issuing circulars and resolutions of a doubtful and questionable character.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

The *Bombay Vybhava* writes: We understand that Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, is going to retire shortly. If the report be true, it would be advisible that a gentleman of his qualification should be appointed in his stead. Giving thought to this question will not be a day too soon, the post being one of great responsibility and authority. This post should be conferred only on one who is impartial, steady, independent, experienced, and well versed in law. There would have been no occasion for entertaining any fears in this matter had there been any likelihood of appointing a right man in the right place, but it is not the case from what we have seen of the late appointment made in the Chief Magistrate's place when he went to England on leave. Government have, instead of giving the place to the proper claimant appointed a new and inexperienced man. Readers are well aware that the appointment has been criticised by the native papers, and it is but just that the place ought to have been given to the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, because he is a fit man for that post. He has many years' experience of the magistrate's work and has passed pleaders' and barristers' examinations, and besides his own mother tongue, he possesses a good knowledge of three native languages of the Presidency, such as Marathi, Gujrati, and Hindustani. Although he possesses real qualities of magisterial duties, yet the acting appointment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate has not been conferred on him. Is it not surprising that the same place was once given to Mr. Dosabhai Framji (who was neither a pleader nor a barrister) simply because he was an experienced man. We now suggest that Government should not overlook the claim of Mr. Hamilton in the present instance.

The *Wikshipta* says:—We have mentioned before, that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is to go away shortly; and the proper claimant for that place is the present Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton. But it is now a time for us to see whether the Government of Lord Harris is going to place on the Bench a young inexperienced European by superseding the claim of Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton has been doing the magisterial duties for many years past, and he is experienced, impartial, upright, and well versed in his magisterial duties. He possesses a full knowledge of the necessary languages, such as Marathi, Gujrati, and Hindustani, he has not only passed a pleaders' but also barristers' examination. The Government of Lord Reay, knowing his abilities and the way of his administering justice on poor and rich equally by listening to cases attentively brought him to Bombay from the Mofussil. Having mastered the languages he is not dependent on the interpretation of the interpreter. He was appointed in the Third Magistrate's place, but he soon became second, and now he has every right of becoming first, and the people are expressing their wishes that Government should give the place to the proper claimant, Mr. Hamilton. Flattery has now-a-days increased in the world considerably and the flatterer gains the day. As far as we know of Mr. Hamilton he is not a man of that class. We say with great reluctance from looking to the past instances that our present Governor who is guided by others is ready and willing to supersede the claims of one who is clever, educated, popular, experienced, and upright like Mr. Hamilton. It is not becoming on the part of Government to show total disregard to the prayers and cries of the people and newspapers—rights should be strictly observed. It would be quite unjust to place on that responsible chair barristers like Mr. Slater or Mr. Webb against whom the public have shown their displeasure for many reasons. We therefore suggest that Government should appoint Mr. Hamilton in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's place and give him his first claim, and when this is done, the usual complaint of the people that the place is given to the new inexperienced person will be removed, and they will think that Lord Harris's Government has done something towards his people on the eve of his departure.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

806—Little S N and B—The G I P Ry Co vs Raisett Chun dumul Hamirmul and another—Crawford B and Co.
807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld, vs Purshotum Govindjee and another—Brown and M.
809—Ardeshir H and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Wacha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee and others—Pestonjee R and K, Little S N and B, Nanu and H, and K D Shroff.
810—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lulloobhai Modi vs Ootumbai—Daphtary and F.
811—Tyabji and D—Munchubhai Nawalchund vs John Henry Todd and another—Brown and M.
812—Crawford B and Co—Harry Arbuthnott Acworth vs Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy—Tyabji and D—(not to be called on).
801—Daphtary and F—Kankubai vs Punalal Poonumchund—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

210-94—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Goculdas Subhanmul and others—Ardashir, H and D (not to be called on).
40-94—Crawford and Co—Bai Rutanbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For further Direction and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

171-86—Craigie, L and O and Brown and M and Mulji and R—Jumnabai and another vs Thakar Premji Kharda and another—Crawford, B and Co.

(For Hearing on Commissioner's separate Report.)

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vullubhdas Runchordas vs Jumnadas Premji—Pestonji,R and K (not to be called on.)

For hearing and preliminary Issue.

147-93—Framji and M—Chandoomul Khooshalji vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford, B and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

155-94—Edgelow and G—Dinnanath Muddonjee vs Bhimjee Khanjee and another—Darasha Bazanjee.
226-94—Roughton and B—Sulleman Cassum vs Hajee Oosman Rahimtoola—Thakurdas, D and C.
271-94—Darashaw B for a pauper—Pascoal Jao Barretto vs Madaliaubai and others—Chalk, W and S.
272-94—In person a pauper—Babu Khima vs Dewraj Daya and others—Mathubhai, and J.
245-94—Tyabjee, D P and C—Ramsahimul Hookumchand and others vs Sewdhyanmul Bunraj and others—Khunderao M.
279-94—Payne, G and S—The Presidency Mills Co, Ld vs William Curran—In person.
286-94—In person—Tokursi Nagpal vs Viram Raisey—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

523-88—Payne G and S—Maharaj Mahundas Guru Gopaldas vs Suklaldas Guru Beharidas—Tyabji D J and P
83-94—Payne G and S—Mapla Vana Anna Hajee Mahamedalli vs Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki—Bicknell M and M.
89-94—In person—Kooshabai vs Sherinbai vs Rampratab Goolabray—In person.
121-94—Bicknell M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir H and D and B and K.
123-93—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sivjee vs Soorjee Kanjee and another—Mathubhai and J.
189-94—Jehangir Dorabji—Bai Dhunbaijee Dadabhoy Guzdar vs Nusserwanji Bamonjee Moola and another—Edgelow and G.
139-94—J C Cama—Koolsoombai vs Fatmabibi and others—K D Shroff and in person.
200-94—M H Khan—Venoobai and others vs Mahadeo Raghunath Surve and another—Chalk W and S.
4?3-92—Ardesir H and D—For a pauper—Gungadhar Narayenjee vs Waman Bapoo—M N W Khan.
357-92—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Sumar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne G and S.
237-94—M L Shroff—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Soorajmul Tarachand and another.
109-94—In person (a pauper)—Budroodin Bhaijibhai vs Abdoolally Bhaijeebhai and other—Framjee and M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.
Williams, Lt-Col, Madras, 2nd Wilshire Regt, on exchange, from Aldershot.
Burne, Col, Bengal, Malwa Bhil Corps, on station leave.
Stewart, Lieut, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, off leave, from Australia.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Morris, Col, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.
Morris, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd B C, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Reilly Major, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, from Deolali.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.
Cooke, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd C S Horse, on leave, to Poona.
SEPTEMBER 17.
Reilly, Major, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, to Deolali.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Stewart, Lieut, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Jhansi.
Edge, Surg-Lt-Col, Bombay, A M S, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted to No. I Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 429 Gunner F Bodycot.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th September, 1894.

1. Para. No. 4 of Regimental Order No. 2 of yesterday's date is cancelled.
There will be no sword exercise for Officers to-day (Thursday.)
2. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) Cathedral High School—at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday) 20th—Squad drill.
(2) Byculla School—at 5 p.m., to-day Thursday 20th—Physical drill.
(3) St. Mary's College—at 7-30 a.m., on Friday 21st—Physical drill.
(4) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 21st—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 3613 Vol A E Thomas.
Bombay Light Horse.
1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*.—September 15.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of officers of the Acct Dept are notified, vice Mr R Logan, retired from the service:—Mr A F Cox is promoted substantively to class and Mr E Lawrence to class II of Acctts-Genl; Mr F C Harrison is promoted substantively to class I, and Mr R A Gamble to class II of the Enrolled List; Mr A G Chuckerbutty is provisionally promoted to class III of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A S R Annesley, I S C, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regt of Ben Infy, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

5th Infantry—Lieut R W Burton, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Lieut Hardy, vacated; and Lieut T H Hardy, Adjt, to be Wing Commdr, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following promotions and appointment are made, vice Maj D A A Macpherson, promoted to the grade of Controller of Mily Accts;—Maj J F D Fordyce, I S C, to be Mily Acctt, 1st class; Capt H M Prior, I S C, to be Mily Acctt, 2nd class; Maj H E Passey, I S C, to be Mily Acctt, 3rd class; Capt W St J Richardson, I S C, to be Mily Acctt, 4th class; Lieut B W Marlow, 23rd M I, to be Asst Mily Acctt, 1st class; Lieut T A Harrison, 25th Bo Infy, to be Asst Mily Acctt, 2nd class; Lieut T H Henderson, 13th Bo Infy, to be Asst Mily Acctt, 3rd class, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Capt G A Williams, I S C, Mily Acctt, 4th class, for one year; Capt H A Ravenshaw, I S C, Wing Commdr and second in-command, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year; Capt H Kennedy, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 3rd P C for one year; Lieut C B Winter, I S C, Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year; and Surg-Capt J R Roberts, Agency Surg, Gilgit, for one year.

Lieut G E J Perry, I S C, Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave out of India (m c) for one one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col W A Lawrence, I S C, Commdt, 17th Ben Cavy, (p a) till 5th July 1895; Col L R H D Campbell, I S C, Commdt, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Ben Infy, (p a) for one year; Lieut-Col H A Graves, I S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept, (p a) for one year; Lieut-Col W V Ellis, I S C, Commdt, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Ben Infy, (p a) for six months; Maj F C Maisey, I S C, Commdt, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, (m c) for two months; Capt C L M Rich, I S C, Wing Officer (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p a) for fifty-one days; and Lieut E V Martin, I S C, Wing Officer, 18th Ben Infy, (m c) for two months.

Capt E T Gastrell, I S C, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, has been granted extension of leave from the 24th April. Col W J Parker, I S C, Divl and Sess Judge, 2nd grade, Punjab has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his civil appointment.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Colonel—Surgn-Lieut-Col W H Gregg, M B, vice Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col R T Wright, retired.

Lieut Edward White, Asst Commy, Ord Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Capt W M Towelle, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept, from dates specified:—Maj F B G D Aguilar, R E, to the Supdtg Engr, class II, temporary, from 7th, July 1894; Maj R O Lloyd, R E to be Supdtg Engr, class III, temporary, from 9th August 1894.

The following promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept:—Lieut H C Nanton, R E, to be Ex-Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Lieut G T Scott, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut A J Craven, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Lieut R H West, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary; Lieut G H Griffith, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut E Hingston, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary; Lieut C B Farwell, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Lieut R H West, RE, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Lieut C B L Greenstreet, RE, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary; Lieut A E Turner, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the R I M:—
To be Commander, 3rd grade.—Lieut P Downes.
To be Lieut.—Sub-Lieut E J C Horders.
Sub-Lieut C W Shearme, R I M, Offg Asst Survr, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, is confirmed in his appointment.
Sub-Lieut C Gardner, R I M, to be an Asst Survr, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Barrow has been permitted to resign H M's I C S.
The service of Lieut H W A Marson, I S C, Cannt Magte of Barrackpore and Dum Dum, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.
Rev F E D Cobbold, Jr Chaplain on the Ben (Lahore) Ecclesl Establt, to be a Sr Chaplain.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A Leach, Supdt, Class V, 2nd grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G G Bayly, Asst Examr of Accts, is transferred from the Office of the Examr of Public Works Accts, Bombay, to that of the Examr of Public Works Accts, Burma.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*.)

Mr F E Pargiter, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Mr E V Levinge, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judl, Pol and Apptt Depts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr J Lang, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judl, Pol and Apptt Depts, during the absence, on deputation, Mr E V Levinge.

The Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Sr Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and Chaplain of Presdy Jail, is allowed leave for two months.

The Rev C J Palmer, Jr Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Sr Chaplain of that Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presdy Jail, during the absence on special duty, of the Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy.

Mr T E D Innes, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, has been granted by the Secy of State for India a further extension of two months' leave on medical certificate.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*.)

Mr C H Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months, from 1st Sept 1894.

Mr R Scott, Dist and Sess Judge, Lucknow, privilege leave for one month.

Mr F C Carleton, Depy Collr, Jhansi, privilege leave for one month, from 22nd Sept 1894.

Mr W A W Last, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Sett Officer, 2nd grade, Hardoi, from 15th Sept 1894.

Mr R Kinloch, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jaunpur, vice Mr C H Pratt, on leave.

Asst Surg Gobind Chandra Banarji, on reserve duty at Lucknow, to the charge of the sadar dispensary, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Asst Surg Ranjit Singh Sarin or until further orders.

Mr S Pigott, Head Clerk, Fatehpur Collectorate, to officiate as Depy Collr, and to be posted to the Fatehpur district.

Mr E O E Leggatt, Jt Magte, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Offg Magte and Collr, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr L A S Porter, to revert to Offg Joint Magte, Bulandshahr.

Mr R Burn, Offg Magte and Collr, Mainpuri on being relieved by Mr Hopkins, to revert to Offg Jt Magte, Farukhabad.

Mr L A S Porter, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad, on being relieved by Mr Leggatt, to Bulandshahr as Magte and Collr.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 15th September, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,44,196	2,31,552	6,021	3,81,769
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	—	4,10,574

Decrease .... Rs. 28,805

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. E. W. HORNUNG's new story, "The Unbidde Guest" (Longmans, Green, and Co.), will certainly not detract from his reputation as a writer of Australian tales. The Unbidden Guest is an adventurous young lady who gives herself out as the daughter of a Mr. Oliver, living in Yorkshire, who was the early friend of Mr. Teesdale, on whose Australian farm the events of this tale took place. Good, simple, amiable old Mr. Teesdale receives a letter from the friend of his youth informing him that his daughter, Miss Miriam Oliver, is coming out to Australia for her health's sake, asking Mr. Teesdale to take care of her, and authorising him to spend any amount of money for her comfort's sake— for Mr. Oliver is rich. Our author's description of the Australian farmhouse and its inmates at the date of the arrival of the letter, of the commotion to which the news gave rise, of Mrs. Teesdale's strong objections to the presence of the forthcoming guest, is admirably written. The kindly old farmer takes out the gold watch which his friend Oliver had given him when he left the old country in 1851, at the time of the Australian gold fever. The remembrance of the parting sets the old farmer a-talking about the feverish rush of 1851. The day after we dropped anchor in Hobson's Bay there wasn't a living soul aboard our ship—captain, mates, passengers, and crew, all gone to the diggings. Every man Jack but me. It was just before you were born, John William, and I wasn't going. It may have been a mistake, but the Lord knows best. To be sure, we had our hard times when the diggers were coming into Melbourne, and shoeing their horses with gold, and filling buckets with champagne, and standing by with a pannikin to make everybody drink that passed; if you wouldn't, you'd got to take off your coat and show why. I remember one of them offering me a hundred pounds for this very watch, and precious hard up I was; but I wouldn't take it, not I, though I didn't refuse a sovereign for telling him the time. Ay, sovereigns were the pennies of them days—not that I fingered many: but I never got so poor as to part with Mr. Oliver's watch, and you never must either, John William, when it's yours.

John William is Mr. Teesdale's son. A rough cub he is, but of good heart withal, and a good example of a certain type of the Antipodean Briton. He was named John William after the father of the expected Miss Miriam Oliver. At last Miss Oliver reaches the farmstead. She bounces in upon the simple Australian country folk as if she had known them all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Teesdale, their son John William, and their daughter Arabella, hugely admired Miss Miriam's marvellous head of golden hair. But it puzzled honest Mr. Teesdale; for his friend Oliver, and Mrs. Oliver, were dark-haired, and if there was anything in heredity, Miriam's hair also ought to have been black. But still more surprising was Miss Miriam's free and unconventional style of conversation. "Pa's mad on Ma. You can't believe a word he says about her," was one of her observations. She talks of having had a "beast of a voyage." She even smokes old Mr. Teesdale's pipe. She horrifies the severe, precise Mrs. Teesdale. Having thus introduced herself to the Teesdales, she returns to Melbourne to look after her luggage, and transact some necessary business before settling down for some months on the farm. Old Mr. Teesdale drives her to Melbourne. There she is in want of twenty pounds, and Mr. Teesdale pawns his watch to get her the money. Miss Miriam leads a racketty, happy life with the Teesdales for a considerable time. The rings under her eyes, which she attributed to the "late nights" of society in Yorkshire, disappear. One night, however, near the farmhouse she meets a villain who was in love with Arabella, and plotted her ruin. Miss Miriam and the villain recognise each other.

Here is a part of the dialogue between the villain, Mr. Stanborough, and Miss Lefroy:—

"Let's see now: your father—ha! ha!—was old Teesdales old friend, and luckily for you he'd warned them his daughter was something out of the common. That was luck! And you were out of the common! Hasn't Bella told me the things you said and did till I was sick and tired? Faith, I'd have listened better if I'd dreamt it was you! I remember her saying you brought a letter of introduction, however, and that you must have stole, my beauty!"

Missy cleared her throat. "You're a liar," she said, "I found it."

"You found it! That's a lot better, isn't it? A fat lot! Anyhow, out you came, to pose as my young lady from home till further orders. And my oath, it was one of the cheekiest games I've heard of yet!"

"I only came out for a lark," Missy said sullenly. "It was they that put it into my head to come back and stay. I couldn't help it. It was better here than in Melbourne. Much better!"

"Morally, eh?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean, this is a cleaner life than t'other—what?"

"It is. Thank God!"

Stanborough laughed. (Missy had known him under another name, but she was hardly in a position to gain anything by reminding him of that.) "A mighty fine life," said he, "with a mighty fine tie at the bottom of it!"

"Yes," said Missy slowly, "that's true enough. But I'm a better sort than when I came here, I know that!"

"A better sort, eh? Ha! ha! ha! That's good, that is, That's very good in deed."

But the girl was too much in earnest to heed the sneers. "You may laugh as you like—it's God's truth," cried she. "And Melbourne will never see me no more, nor London neither. Why? Cause when I clear out of this. I clear up-country; and up-country I shall live ever after: yes, and very likely marry and die respectable. So you can go on jeering—"

Next, the real Miss Miriam Oliver appears on the scene, and a regular tragi-comedy is enacted in the Australian homestead. But good old Mr. Teesdale will not hale the sinner, Miss Ada Lefroy, before the magistrates. The seasoned novel reader will guess that Ada's life did not end unhappily. Nor did it. She had won the hearts of father, son, and daughter, in spite of everything. She went to work on a farm up-country, and by-ad-by earned the twenty pounds Mr. Teesdale had borrowed on his gold watch. But the reader must find out for himself, for herself, how Ada Lefroy became Mrs. John William Teesdale.

The happy blend of sympathetic criticism and illustrative biographical detail which imparts to Mr. Lang's introductions their peculiar charm takes of necessity a tinge of sadness in the later stages of the editor's labours. The sorrowful story of the decay of a mighty mind is related by Mr. Lang in his introduction to 'Count Robert of Paris,' prefaced by the following touching summary: "Criticism has very little to do with 'Count Robert of Paris.' The wonderful mental and bodily strength of Scott had been undermined before he wrote the tale, and broke down as he was in the course of writing it. The romance is not a work of his normal self; flashes, indeed, there come of the old brightness, but we may almost go so far as to say that the book is not Scott's, not the work of the Scott we knew. For practical purposes, and even for some literary purposes, his mind was still available, but not for the purpose of serious imaginative composition. At furthest we may say, that if Scott, in these circumstances, could not write like himself, perhaps no other man could have written at all. The editor has examined the manuscript of the 'Reliquiæ Trotcosienses,' an anecdotic and historical catalogue of the Abbotsford Collection, attempted by Scott as a relief from the labour of the novel. It is sadly evident that neither mentally nor bodily was he fit, at this time, for the toil of composition. But there was to be 'no rest for Sir Walter except in the woollen.' He struggled on at his impossible and honourable task. It is the character, the indomitable courage of the man which we are called on to applaud: literary criticisms were misapplied and out of place.

The appearance of a selection of Matthew Arnold's correspondence has been looked forward to for some time. Messrs. Macmillan now definitely announce for this autumn "Matthew Arnold's Letters," in three volumes, edited by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P. Apart from the personal importance of the letters, they are understood to contain much valuable literary criticism.

Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who with Lord Wolseley has just completed a visit to their old battlefields in the Crimea, proposes, we understand, to tell his recent experiences in the Taurie Chersonese in an early number of the "Fortnightly Review." The party have been received in the kindest way by the Russian officers, and they are expected back in Constantinople. They are doubtless keeping an eye on the defences of the Bosphorus, as regards which General de Brialmont's recommendatory reports have fallen still-born for lack of Turkish energy—or cash.

The preface to the forthcoming English edition of "Lourdes" consists of the substance of an interview which Mr. R. H. Sherard had with Zola on the writing of the book. Three years ago, it is explained, Zola happened to be travelling in the Basque country and in the Pyrenees. Being thus in the neighbourhood of Lourdes, he included it in his tour, and spent a fortnight there. He was struck with the material that Lourdes supplied for a novel, but its was then too late in the year to study the pilgrimage to the best advantage. Accordingly he returned the following year and "Lourdes" in five parts, each part covering a day of the pilgrimage, is the result.

"A House of Gentlefolk," is to follow Rudin in Mr. William Heinemann's Tourgueneff Series. The new number of Mr. Heinemann's International novels is to be "A Common Story," from the Russian of Gontcharoff. Somewhat later he will publish "Napoleon and the Fair Sex," the English edition of M. Masson's book. It is to be illustrated with photographs of full-page size, produced on China paper. These illustrations have been specially prepared for the English edition, by a well-known Paris house.

Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa is the order in which Max O'Rell deals with the colonies in his new book, "John Bull and Co." He spent some time in each country, and he gives in his characteristic way the impressions made upon him by each. He deals with the colonies and the colonists almost entirely from the social and personal points of view, hardly touching politics in any fashion. The book will be illustrated from sketches by well-known artists and from photographs, and will be published by Messrs. Warne in the third week of October.

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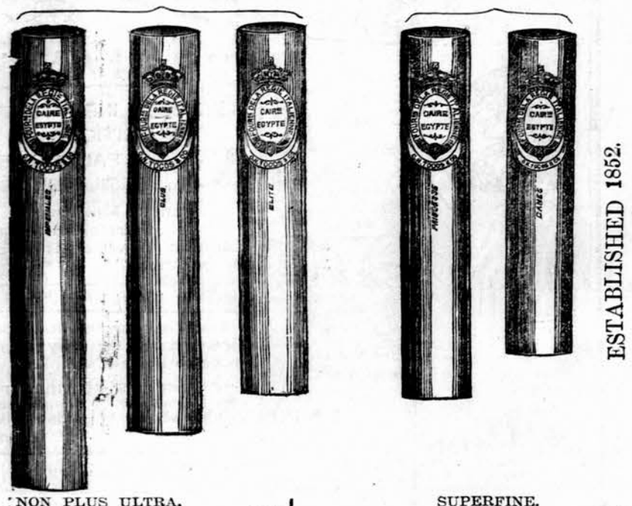
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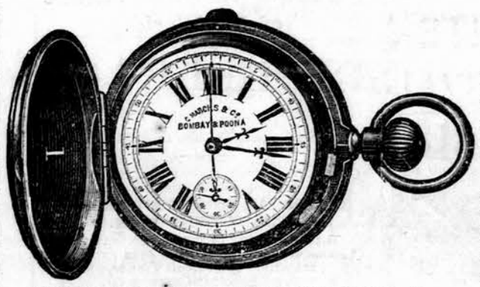
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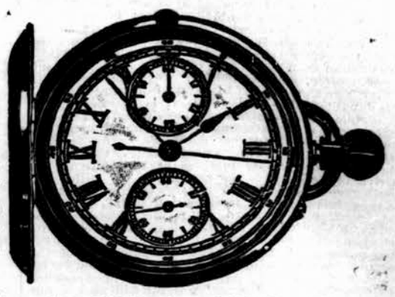
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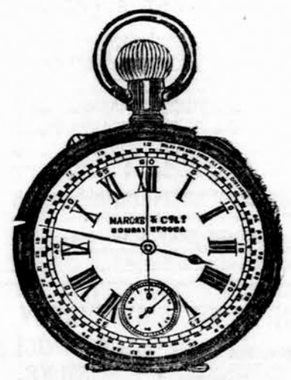
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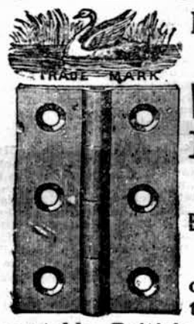
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